The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1870. NUMBER 313.

WASHINGTON.

The House Tariff Bill Discussed Among Senators.

Further Important Testimony in the Howard Investigation.

Large Increase of Exports During the Last Eight Months.

What the Railroad Men are Doing on the Osage Lands.

Causes of Representatives Opposed to the Northern Pacific Railroad Bill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—There has been a good deal of conference among Senators and Representatives during the last three or four days on the Tariff bill. Two or three members of the Finance Committee of the Senate, in speaking of matters, said it would be wholly impossible for that committee to consider the bill unless the session of Congress continues three or four months longer. They made mention of the fact that the Ways and Means Committee spent several months in its preparation, and that the House has now spent over two months in its consideration, and argued that it would be grossly unfair to expect the Finance Committee to examine it and report in less than a month at least. The opinion of these gentlemen is that the House ought to pass up the bill at once.

THE OSAGE LAND BILL.

When Senator Morrill, of Maine, in his speech on the Osage Land bill, read a telegram from Mr. Brunot to show that the railroad men had begun grading on the Osage lands, Senator Pomeroy replied, but now it now seems that he was quibbling on the term Osage. It seems that the Neosho Valley Road, in which Pomeroy's friends had large interest, had skipped one reservation and started in the Indian country, as explained by the following despatch, received from Mr. Joy, a few days ago, by the Cherokee Agent now here:

DETROIT, Mich., May 3.

To Agent Cook, Agent:

Is it the present authorities that Parson's Railroad Company are at work grading ten miles in the Indian country, as I am informed, and expect to have the cars running to Humboldt before July? If they are in that, of course we shall have to fight them in the courts, and that will be shortly. (Signed) J. F. JOY.

THE CHEROKEE INTRUDED INVESTIGATION.

The official figures of General Bullock, Chief Engineer of the Cherokee Nation, which were submitted to the Investigating Committee, shows the following expenditure: For council-house, \$1,000; agencies of the Government, \$1,000; salaries, \$10,000; national schools, \$20,000; orphan asylum, \$10,000; asylum for the deaf and dumb, \$10,000; asylum for the blind, \$10,000; female seminary, \$20,000; national prison, \$10,000; for normal schools and universities throughout the Nation, the Tarvant University received \$250,000, and Barry farm, as far as completed, \$17,000. Of the proceeds of this last enterprise one-half is said to went in the Howard University special order. This last fund was controlled by General Howard, and Senator Pomeroy as chairman of the Indian committee of the Senate, \$20,000 retained beauty fund used for church and other private purposes, was so expended nine months subsequent to the passage of the act directing its investment in United States securities. General Howard testified that he had never controlled, attempted to fix the responsibility for the peculiar asset contra. I at his barracks upon some of his officers, but the persons thus charged have appeared before the committee with written orders from Charles Howard on the subject. Those show the following amounts to be paid: \$2,000 per 100 bushels was set aside and another made of \$7.75 for hauling from the sand-pit on the university lots leased to the block company, the university to receive in addition \$3.50 per hundred hauling. What the university received for the sand of sand was hauled out to them and paid for, and subsequently sold for \$12. The same witness testified that he had been ordered to give up an old rectangular contract for hardware, in order to buy of one of the members of the Berry farm, to whom large amounts were paid for the same. Receipts were endorsed on the hand's note as backgarters, and other articles of personal apparel.

THE OSAGE LAND BILL.

The question of moving the capital from Washington will indirectly come up in the Senate tomorrow or next day, on a motion by the Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to add to the General Appropriation bill a section providing for the removal of the Capital to the Missouri grounds. This measure, in one form or another, has two or three times passed one branch of Congress, once notably on the support of Senator Fessenden. Everybody concedes that if the capital is to be removed, the grounds ought to be selected, though there is a difference of opinion as to whether the necessary appropriations should be made now or next winter.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It is understood that Senator Morgan will oppose the proposed amendment. Quite a number of Republican members were to-day considering the policy of opposing or offering to defeat the Northern Pacific Railroad bill by filibustering. They give notice that the friends of the bill will not allow any general debate, but will insist that amendments to be offered, and, particularly, that they were resolved to defeat the passage of any private bill for the sale of the lands granted to some sections. These members assert that the wrote thing is part of a combination of interests to force this and similar measures through the House in the same way, and without all the consideration. They feel justified in compelling its friends, by filibustering motions, to yield for amendments.

THE CHEROKEE TELEGRAM.

General Washburn says his committee will be ready to report on the subject of postal telegraph the week after next. He added, however, that the report next week, unless the House gives extra time to Lieutenant Maury's committee on the Shipping interest. What sort of a bill Mr. Washburn will bring in cannot yet be said, as the matter has not been fully considered by the committee. It is quite evident, however, of getting something through the House, but whether it can be carried in the Senate is doubtful.

THE HUTCHINSON TOMKINS CLAIM.

Colonel Hutchinson, of Yosemite Valley, left for home to-day. He has fully exploited his views and claims to members of Congress, and departed in the confident belief that Congress will not refuse to do him justice. The bill confirming his title to the land in the valley is nearly reached for some time.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations will take no action on the River and Harbor bill until the Committee on Commerce, which is now preparing a recommendation, reports its measure, when Mr. Dawes will ask to have it referred to his committee.

FEMALE CENSUS TAKERS.

In view of the decision of General Walker, Superintendent of the Census, that women cannot be appointed census takers under the present law, Lawrence, of Ohio, has prepared a bill providing that all competent persons, without regard to sex, shall be eligible to be appointed and to act as assistant Marshals, and to perform all duties authorized by the census agents.

[To the Associated Press.]

NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—The President has nominated Chas. Asher for Postmaster at Bowling Green, Ky.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

General Butler is being returned, the Reconstruction Committee will to-morrow consider the Georgia bill and probably report it.

THE DOMINICAN TREATY.

The friends of the Dominican treaty think no vote can now be obtained in the Senate for the present.

CUBA.

The government has not recently received any official information concerning events in Cuba, and is therefore unable to further the belief of a change in the Spanish policy.

THE PRESIDENT.

The President has approved the bill allowing those elected to office in Texas three days more than the time prescribed by the act admitting the State to representation in Congress.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Caucus of about twenty Republican Representatives resolved to continue opposition to the Southern Pacific Railroad bill until the Friday set apart for discussion and amendment.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The April report of the Department of Agriculture will show a general improvement, above a small poor growth, but especially of good color, and in most cases better than the average of a general crop.

EXPORTS FOR EIGHT MONTHS.

The exports of specie, exhibiting fine goods, during the first eight months of the fiscal year was \$21,000,000.

FAME IN A CHURCH.

Just eight a column supporting the gallery of Colored Baptist Church, on Third street, was causing the gallery to sway about a foot, congregation to get out of the building, and people from the first and second-story windows, who were taken down by ladders, to get excited; and a thief had a fleet brained, and several pockets were picked.

THE TREASURY ABSORPTION.

Mr. Horton reported until to-morrow. A vote was promised, but the understanding was that no legislation should be enacted until Tuesday.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee have received a report from the French engineers of Memphis & Little Rock Railroad, who now report the bridge and embankments in the road, in which battle operations have been carried on, above the Government, and the whole scheme as a first-class road, and recommending to congress to put them by proper legislation.

THE SENATE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The Senate Military Committee has under consideration the bill to restore to the rank of Brigadier-General the name of Gen. Rufus Saxton, of Massachusetts, who was retired with the rank of Brigadier-General, but was subsequently restored to the rank of Brigadier-General, but was subsequently restored to the rank of Brigadier-General, but was subsequently restored to

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1874.

The Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 8, 1871.

THE NEW ENGLAND CASE.

The most important event of the week is the prompt response of the people of the West, as well as the Eastern States, to the appeal of Connecticut. Governor Jewell's proclamation, calling upon the citizens of the Western States to contribute to the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in Hartford, has met with a most generous response. Subscriptions are coming in from all parts of the country, and the aggregate already reaches a very handsome sum. The people of Chicago, who have had a fire of their own, and who have been the recipients of the bounty of the whole country, will be glad to learn that the people of Connecticut are not unmindful of the favor, and that they are ready to return it in kind. The Governor of Connecticut has appointed Mr. Allen Chatfield, of Hartford, to receive and forward contributions in this city. Mr. Chatfield arrived here on Saturday, and has already established himself at the Sherman House, where he will be found during the day. Contributions may be sent to him at that place, or to the Relief Committee, at the Tribune office. Let the people of Chicago show that they are not unmindful of the favor, and that they are ready to return it in kind.

The Democratic Convention of Illinois will be held at Springfield on the 27th inst., and the Democratic State Committee have issued a call for a meeting of the Committee at the Leland Hotel, in that city, on the 25th inst., to make the necessary arrangements for the Convention. The Democracy of this State are in a very unsatisfactory condition. They have been defeated in every contest for the past two years, and the prospect for the future is not at all encouraging. They will have a formidable enemy to contend with in the Liberal Republicans, and unless the latter can be induced to support the Democratic ticket, the chances of success are very slim indeed. The Democracy of Illinois have been in the habit of nominating a ticket and platform, and then leaving the Liberal Republicans to take it or leave it. The latter have generally taken it, and elected it. This year they will probably refuse to do so, and will nominate a ticket and platform of their own. In that event, the Democracy will be left in a hopeless minority, and will be compelled to submit to another defeat. The Democracy of Illinois have been in the habit of nominating a ticket and platform, and then leaving the Liberal Republicans to take it or leave it. The latter have generally taken it, and elected it. This year they will probably refuse to do so, and will nominate a ticket and platform of their own. In that event, the Democracy will be left in a hopeless minority, and will be compelled to submit to another defeat.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Present Condition of the State.

The Criminal Laws of the Past.

The Governor's Recommendations on the Plea of Insanity.

Yerger's Case.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

JACKSON, Miss., April 30.

To the outside world matters in Mississippi, doubtless, appear in a terribly demoralized condition. Nor can they be said to be much better, in fact, than the evidences would seem to imply. All things properly considered, however, and they are not worse, and, in fact, are far better than might have been reasonably expected. Take the oldest and best regulated communities in the land, and at one blow, abolish all law as well as all courts for enforcement of law, and who would not stand appalled at the result? Add to this the terribly demoralized condition of the body politic following upon the heels of a mighty revolution, and which the literal absence of all government, save the bayonet of the conqueror, has done little to ameliorate, and you can imagine something of the actual status of affairs in Mississippi.

That matters are not far worse even than is apparent to the eye, is simply owing to the fact that the spirit of strife and contention, hedged in as it has been by the strong hand of military power, and constantly fanned to fever heat, has literally fed upon itself until there is no vitality left. From very satiety, therefore, rather than from that wholesome restraint imposed by the enforcement of law, matters are, in the main, in a remarkably quiet condition. To be sure, many terrible outrages have been reported, and truly, too, as having occurred in Mississippi. Taken on the whole, however, preposterous as it may at first glance appear, I am confident there are less high-handed crimes committed here to-day than in any of the older and better regulated communities, taking the pro rata of population. At the same time, as seen, I consider it as far from owing to any superior morality to be found among the people.

With all the hue and cry which has been made about being deprived of civil law, probably nowhere in America has there been in the past less of respect for the same than in Mississippi. As words, according to Talleyrand, were given us with which to conceal our thoughts, so here law seems to have been treated rather as a cheat than reality. The laws, in fact, seem to have been solely in the interest of a slave oligarchy and landed aristocracy, to guard the divine institution, shield from a fair taxation, and assist in repudiation of honest debts. As to the criminal laws, in their enforcement, at least, they were but a mere that in the name. Murder, in the common acceptation of the term, was unknown to the law; that is, provided always that the perpetrator of the "killing" belonged to the favored classes. To be sure, we find frequent mention of the word, but somehow, a Mississippi jury could never understand its meaning. It was either a case of justifiable homicide, such as an insult offered to the dignity of one the chivalry, or a clear case of "insanity." With the latter plea the more outrageous and brutal the crime, the more certain the acquittal. The very filing of the plea, in fact, was an acquittal in advance. As is well known, in the famous Yergar case, are converted into a mere farce, a few days since, by an imbecile Judge, the counsel have relied implicitly as a final resort upon this plea of insanity to clear the prisoner. A few days since our Chief of Police, in the discharge of his duty, in a gentlemanly manner, by warning a prominent dealer in carriages to remove his wares from the walk, had the top of his head blown away by a charge of buck-shot from a double-barrelled gun. The chivalric merchant had been known for years as the most successful business man, the shrewdest trader, in fact, in town. Strange to say, however, upon his arrest, everybody knew him to have been crazy for years. The man killed had been a Yankee soldier who had married and settled in town; a remarkably gentlemanly officer, too, as all admitted, but still a Yankee; and these Yankee carpet-baggers had so long and persistently imposed upon, worried and fretted the people, that they became fairly frenzied at the bare approach of a Yankee official. Little wonder, therefore, that the merchant was crazy at the thought of having such an interloper meddling in his affairs. It was suddenly discovered, too, in aid of the plea that the merchant had, on a former occasion, tried to shoot his own brother; had shot a negro (no crime); had on divers occasions when the crazy spell was upon him, driven his wife and children out of the house with a gun in the dead hour of night, &c. Of course he was crazy—who could doubt it? The Coroner's jury at least could not, though it must be confessed there was little evidence of premeditation. A verdict of manslaughter was rendered, but in a few weeks the man, though crazy, is at large attending to his business, and is presumable, as sane as ever.

To give a little insight into the working of Mississippi life, in the past, in this respect, as I have it, the man killed had married into a Southern family; his widow has, as reported, lost her father and two brothers within the last two years, and all of them by a violent death, one of the brothers having been brought home the literally riddled with balls.

To remedy this state of things a complete change in the whole judiciary system of the State is about being made. The Governor is at present empowered, as soon as supplied with the appointing power under the new law now in process of manipulation, he will effect great and much needed reforms.

To do away with this plea of insanity, he has prepared and transmitted to the Legislature a special message, advising the passage of a bill upon the subject. This bill provides that the filing of the plea of insanity is to be taken in no manner to affect the trial and conviction for the crime charged. If the jury find the crime to have been murder, and the murder to have been committed by an insane person, upon which verdict the Judge is to sentence to confinement for life in the State Lunatic Asylum. If the crime be of lighter grade than murder, and committed by an insane person, the Judge is to sentence to the asylum for the same term of years as would otherwise be done to the Penitentiary. In the latter case, however, at the expiration of the time, it is provided that a board of qualified physicians determine upon the sanity of the prisoner; whether he be released or longer detained, &c.

This bill, the Governor confidently predicts, will entirely bar the plea of insanity from the courts. By its action the irrepressible Yerger and the crazy merchant I have mentioned would to-day be confined in the State Lunatic Asylum—a punishment to either of them far worse than the Penitentiary.

THE YERGER FARCE.

With the late ridiculous farce, played by an imbecile Judge, in releasing E. M. Yerger upon a $10,000 bond, none were more surprised, or, for that matter, as I have it from himself, more mortified, than Governor Alcorn. That the principal in this somewhat notorious case should, within a few days after his rendition to the civil authorities, been allowed to make his escape from jail, though bettered somewhat by his subsequent return to his keepers, was bad enough. That he should now be released in the manner done is, however, far worse still.

The Governor, however, is no more to be held responsible in the premises than the most ordinary subject of the State. To begin with, he had nothing whatever to do with the appointment of Judge Shackleford to his position of Supreme Judge. More than this, on his accession to the Gubernatorial chair he would have removed him from office at once had he had the power so to do. He was, however, powerless in the premises. The new constitution provides for a general vacancy in all the offices in the State; it being a prerequisite, however, that the Legislature redistrict the State, and provide for a new system of judiciary. Now, the very bill under which a new appointment for this very position would have been made was procrastinated from week to week in its progress through the Legislature. Just after its passage, and before it could be engrossed for presentation to the Governor, application was made to Judge Shackleford for a writ of habeas corpus. Virtually out of office, he yet, with the most indecent haste, in opposition to all the efforts of the District Attorney, liberates the prisoner in this most important case upon a bond in the ridiculous sum of $10,000. In his over anxiety, apparently, to liberate the prisoner, he did not even administer the customary oath to the bondsmen as to their responsibility, but for aught that appears, and, indeed, it is claimed, turned him loose upon straw-bail. Thus is disgraced the position of Chief Justice in the person of Judge Shackleford, and this is turned into a farce the trial of E. M. Yerger. Too late to remedy his own negligence in neglecting to pass an all-important bill, the Legislature turns upon the Judge and proposes his impeachment. That he deserves it there is little doubt. That it will avail nothing is certain. Yerger, the irrepressible Yerger, is again at large upon the streets, airing his fine person in a new suit of clothes.

BEGO.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

Successful Sinking of the Great Caisson.

From the New York Post, May 3.

The work of depositing the great East River Bridge caisson on the Brooklyn side took place this morning. It was towed by four steamers from the shipyard of Webb & Bell, near Greenpoint, at an early hour, and laid upon its bed, adjoining the Fulton ferry slip, at 11 o'clock, in presence of a large crowd of [illegible].

The caisson is a gigantic structure of heavy yellow pine timbers, each thirteen inches in diameter. It is fifteen feet in depth, one hundred and sixty-eight in length, and one hundred and two feet in width. The bottom timbers are bolted solidly together, but the two upper layers are three inches apart. [illegible] ...

[illegible] ... equally firm. Now that the caisson is in place, excavations will be carried on below it, until it is sunk seven feet deeper, and, as the same time, eight layers of transverse timbers will be piled upon it. It will be precisely even with the surface of the water at high tide, and from that level the granite masonry work will begin as a basis for the great tower of the bridge. Operations were carried on to-day with great care, under the superintendence of Mr. Roebling, the bridge engineer, and Mr. Ball, the constructor of the caisson. Another caisson will be built at the close of the coming summer, and will be deposited next fall at Pier 29, on the New York side.

THE McFARLAND TRIAL.

Mr. Graham's Argument—McFarland "Guilty of Murder or Nothing"—Insanity the Sole Ground of Defence.

From the New York Times, May 7.

The court opened promptly at 11 o'clock, but owing to the crush, it was several minutes before Mr. Graham could gain access to the room. He came loaded down with a pile of briefs, was welcomed by his associate, Mr. Gerry, and sat down for a moment. Meanwhile the District Attorney and Mr. Davis were observed holding a conference with the Recorder, and at its conclusion

Mr. Graham commenced his address to the jury at 11:20, spoke till the recess, at 1; resumed his argument at 1:55, and concluded the law points at 3¼—making three hours and forty-five minutes during which he was continually speaking. His exordium occupied about twenty minutes in the delivery, and then, after thanking the Court and the jury for the patient manner in which they had discharged their duties, and referring to three cases in which he had been previously called upon to defend the sanctity of the marriage tie, he entered upon the facts with which he wished to impress the jury. Mr. Graham made a brief reference to Mr. Davis, as the private counsel in the case, and said that as he had now withdrawn from it, it would be ungenerous in him (Mr. Graham) to make more than a passing allusion to his connection with it, and that only to show that the prosecution had been aided by private malice against the prisoner. Mr. Graham alluded to the course which the prosecution had seen fit to adopt in the selection of the jury, in excluding three competent men for no other reason than that they were of the same nationality as the prisoner; and then cited incidents which had arisen in the course of the trial, showing that the prosecution was instigated by a zeal who were arrayed in deadly hostility to his client.

In commencing his assertion of the general principles of law, which he claimed governed this case, Mr. Graham made the bold declaration that McFarland was guilty of murder or of nothing. There could be no compromise verdict in this case. The prosecution was bound to make out the charge, as set forth in the indictment, which is wilful murder, or they must accept a verdict of acquittal. McFarland killed Richardson—that was admitted—but he killed him while he was laboring under such a condition of mind as rendered him irresponsible for the act, and the law said that the man who committed a crime while he was in a state of insanity must not be adjudged guilty. The jury must weigh the evidence on this point well, and if they were satisfied that the prisoner was insane on the day and at the moment of committing the deed, he must be acquitted entirely; and if there were the least doubt in their minds on this point, they must give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt. The prosecution could not offer in this case to compromise on a verdict of manslaughter, except one of the prisoner was responsible at all, he was responsible for the highest crime known to the law. Mr. Graham then argued that it was a well-established fact that a man might be sane as regards all mankind, and yet be insane with respect to an individual, as was instanced in the Cole-Hiscock case, and in that of Sickles-Key. He alluded to the various theories of insanity, citing the psychological, the somatic, and the intermediate in illustration—the former being that the soul alone is diseased, the second, that the diseased body affects the mind, and the latter, that both are in an abnormal condition.

Counsel quoted freely from the Bible to show in what estimation the marriage relation was held by the Deity. He quoted the Seventh and Tenth Commandments, declaring that Richardson had violated both and justly suffered the penalty. The legal propositions in the case were presented. In the outset Mr. Graham declared that the prosecution had not made out even a *prima facie* case, for they had failed to show that McFarland was sane at the time of the shooting. No one from the Tribune office had been called to show his sanity, nor was Captain Allaire, who arrested him, asked a question on that point. So greatly at fault had been the prosecution in this respect that he (Mr. Graham) had at one time serious thoughts of submitting the case without argument—as stated in the *Times* of that day—and might have done so had it not been for the counsel given him on Thursday by Hon. Hugh Maxwell, whom he considered the ablest jurist at the bar, notwithstanding his advanced years. From this point onward to the close, the argument, fairly bristled with legal points, the majority of which were addressed to the Recorder. Counsel cited from the immortal Blackstone, Lord Hale, and other English authorities, and hosts of American jurists upon the subject of insanity alone. A case was cited where a prisoner, under indictment for felonious assault and battery, whose counsel presented the plea of insanity, overruled the court, and boldly asserted to the court and jury that he was sane, and insisted on calling witnesses to prove it. The jury, however, acquitted him on the ground that he was insane. Other English cases were cited, and then Mr. Graham quoted freely from the Cole-Hiscock case and that of Sickles, to show that there was a parallel to that of McFarland in many respects. The theory of moral insanity, he said, was first introduced in this State in 1840 by Judge Edmunds—who, Mr. Graham said, had, though confined to his bed by paralysis, assisted him materially in this case by the valuable counsel he had afforded him. The law as laid down by that eminent jurist had been the recognized law of the State ever since, and had frequently been affirmed by the court of last resort. Mr. Graham observed that the slightest difference as to the theory that a man might be sane all his life before the commission of an act, and insane at the moment of a homicide, and then be sane ever afterward. He quoted from the authorities cited in the case of Cole, and from the rulings in that trial, in support of his theory, and applied it to the case of McFarland by asserting that it was in evidence that whenever the defendant met Richardson before the final shooting he was able to control himself, but at the instant of the homicide he became uncontrollable, and obeyed the insane impulse which he felt to shoot the destroyer of his happiness.

Mr. Graham referred to the wisdom of the criminal law of this State, which declared that intoxication was no justification for an offence. If a man became maddened by drink and committed a crime he was punished; but if another person made him drink, and while in that state the crime was perpetrated, then the one who incited the brain of the criminal was made to suffer the penalty. So in this case, Richardson maddened McFarland's brain by an agency more potent than that of drink, and justly suffered punishment. An allusion was made to the case of Amelia Norman, who was defended by Mr. Graham's brother, David, and acquitted of the crime of murder, several years ago. She had been ruined by a man from whom she sought to obtain redress. He spurned her appeals for aid and she shot him as he was entering the Astor House. She was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and the welkin rang with cheers as the verdict of the jury was announced.

Mr. Graham concluded his points of law, as before stated, about 3¼ o'clock, and then, announcing that he would finish the argument on Monday, addressed the jury briefly with respect of the evidence, claiming that there was nothing to show premeditation even if he had been sane. The testimony which was adduced by the prosecution in this respect showed clearly that when he was inquiring for Richardson at Woodside he was in search of his child Danny, knowing well that where Richardson was there he would most likely find his wife and child. If any proof were needed to show insanity they could find it in the fact that McFarland went to the *Tribune* office—the lion's den—and there met his victim, when he must have known, had he been sane, that that was the last place in the world he ought to have gone to have accomplished his purpose with the hope of saving his own life.

A MINIATURE McFARLAND CASE.

The Trial of Joseph Nesbitt for Killing Thomas Harlan—A Verdict of Guilty Ordered by the Court.

From the New York World, May 7.

The court room of the Quarter Sessions, Newark, was crowded yesterday, to witness the trial of Joseph Nesbitt, for an assault with intent to kill. The case excites great interest in Newark and the vicinity. As the commencement of the trial, after it had been proved that there had been a little domestic infelicity, and that the parties had separated; it was shown that Mr. Nesbitt became partially "insane," and endeavored to kill his wife and one Harlan; and although he made several attempts, did not succeed. A question arose during the trial as to the pertinency of certain matters sought to be introduced, upon which the Court said that the evidence should be confined at all times to the subject matter in hand, and not, as in a notorious case now on trial in New York, be converted to a trial of all sorts of people on all sorts of evidence."

Mrs. Nesbitt testified that on the 27th of March Nesbitt met her at the door, and, presenting a pistol at her face, said if she did not give him the watch and chain he had given her, and the money he had expended for her, he would blow her brains out. He fired three or four times, but some of the shots did not take effect. He then rushed into the room, where he saw Thomas Harlan, and, presenting a pistol at him, said: "You ——" and then shot him. He then shot Mrs. Nesbitt in the arm, and she fell on the floor. He fired several other shots, none of which took effect. She was separated from her husband at the time, and living in Warren street. The games of the trouble was her intimacy with a man named Thomas Harlan, who was a customer at the cigar store kept by her. The night before the affair, witness had asked Harlan to come and help her move, as she had no man about the house. She had taken some rooms, and expected to move to them. He was not with her more than ten or fifteen minutes, and assisted her to move the stove and a heavy box. There were two bedsteads in the room, but nothing occurred which could give the prisoner a reasonable cause for jealousy. She had not seen Harlan since.

Dr. Tichenor testified to Mrs. Nesbitt's injuries from a gun-shot wound. Mrs. Nesbitt's sister testified that she was present at the shooting, and confirmed and substantiated Mrs. Nesbitt's story. She said that they had lived together as man and wife for some time. When Harlan visited the house he slept at night in a separate apartment.

No testimony was offered on behalf of the defence, and the case then went to the jury, who, under instructions from the Court, found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

Speaking of Mrs. March, who murdered her four children, the Baltimore Gazette says that on Wednesday, she was told what she had done, and [illegible] ... Dwyer, is still improving in health and strength.

THE LAW COURTS.

Alleged Unconstitutionality of the South Park Acts.

Stage Driver's Claim—Creditor's Preference.

A Later Will Discovered.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

A STAGE DRIVER'S CLAIM.

William Curtis v. Martin O. Walker, survivor, etc. This was an action of assumpsit to recover the value of a promissory note, and interest. Plaintiff was, for a number of years, driver and stage agent for the staging firms of Frink, Walker & Co., Kinsley, Moore & Walker, and Moore & Walker, which firms, one succeeding the other, operated first in Illinois, and then in Missouri, in Callaway County, in which State plaintiff resides. Suit was brought originally in the Superior Court of Chicago, against James Moore, then of Dixon, but now deceased, and Martin O. Walker, as composing the firm of Moore & Walker, the promissory note being signed by Moore in the firm's name, upon a settlement of a balance found due, April 8, 1861, at sixty days, and bearing ten per cent interest. In the Superior Court verdict was for the defendant, but, a new trial being awarded, an action was brought in this court. The note was given to plaintiff ... ; it would seem, after the expiry of the partnership was destroyed, at least, to the early days of the rebellion by "Pap" Price raids, so much so, [illegible] ... The defence was that at the time of the execution of the note there was no partnership existing, therefore Moore was not authorized to sign a firm name. The jury found for plaintiff.

CREDITOR'S PREFERENCE.

Edward Gaylee, assignee of John Partridge, a bankrupt, v. A. M. Barstow. Suit to recover about $2,000, alleged to have been received by defendant, from the bankrupt, in fraud of the Bankrupt law. In December, 1867, one Smith entered up a judgment by confession, against Parmly, the bankrupt, who was insolvent, for $3,000. Execution issued, and levy was made upon the debtor's stock of trade. About this time Parmly gave a note, with warrant to confess judgment, to Barstow, for $2,078, upon which judgment was entered ... The defendant ... Smith ... received the balance made at the sale to apply on his judgment.

The defence is, that the note to Smith was dated six months (two years) before judgment was confessed, and when Parmly was responsible and in good credit, wherefore, it was no act of insolvency, and that defendant did not realize on his judgment nor sell under it; in fact, that it was not executed, whereupon he committed no fraud under the Bankrupt law.

The Court instructed the jury that if Barstow had notice of the insolvency of Parmly, at the time he took his judgment note, then the Court would presume he intended the natural consequences of his own act in taking the notes, and entering up the judgment, which was to give him a preference, and that any preference of that sort was in fraud of the Bankrupt law, which intended the distribution of assets equally among the creditors. Verdict for plaintiff. Damages, $814.81.

HOMESTEAD RIGHT OF A DIVORCED WIFE.

Sarah Sellon v. Fidelia D. Read. This is an action of ejectment to recover a house and lot within four blocks of Galva, Henry County. Defendant is a woman who has been divorced from her husband. The husband, Silas O. Read, has sold the property, and the grantee sues for possession. Defendant claims to hold the lot and house as a homestead. On the part of the plaintiff it was claimed that the divorce was granted on the complaint of the wife, and that, the decree providing that from its date not only the bonds of marriage were broken, but that all rights, claims and duties between them should cease and determine, and that she should receive $250 alimony, that the homestead right was cut off.

NOTICE.

The further call of the trial calendar will be without the usual limitation as to the number of cases set for each day. The Court will call cases without respect to number, as they may be reached each day.

NEW SUITS—SOUTH PARK.

George P. Bassett, of Ohio, v. John M. Wilson and others. The defendants in this case are the members of the Park Commission of the South Park. Complainant alleges that he is seized in fee of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 14, Town 38, excepting the land occupied by the Vincennes road, with others, nevertheless, for Caroline W., wife of Marble Andrews. The proceeding is to restrain the defendants from condemning the land for park purposes, averring that the acts authorizing the commission are in violation of several provisions of the Constitution of the State of Illinois, particularly of Article 10 and Section 5, Article 9 and Article 13. It being contended that under the Constitution of the State, no one can be disseized of his freehold or deprived of his property against his consent for the purpose of providing a play ground or place of amusement for the public. It is also charged in the bill that the park acts were got up, not for the benefit of the public, but by a band of speculators, to enhance the value of their own property, by making in the name of the public, the property of others. It is also contended that the act was changed materially after the people voted on it, whereupon the people have not, as has been alleged, approved of the park measures.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

REVENUE CASE.

The United States v. One steam boiler, etc. This proceeding against the Bowling Green distillery, located in Rocks, in Stafford County of this State, belonging to Lewis H. Butler. Default of the claimant was entered at the February term. Now defendant came in to have his default set aside, and the order was made. It appeared that the seizure was made while the distillery was idle, by John T. Harper, Collector, under instruction from one Bloomfield, Revenue Supervisor, in one case. The attorney of the claimant watched his interests, and they were unable upon occasions to ascertain the cause of the seizure. The District Attorney, as also Mr. Harper, the Collector, not having been informed of it. Subsequently an information was filed, under the instruction of the Revenue law, when counsel sought to give the claimants thereof. Their letter, owing to an accidental misdirection did not reach Mr. Pollock, and he, not knowing any information of it, was not counsel for plaintiff, the person who had made the seizure, knew of no cause of action ... supposed the proceeding was stayed, while [illegible], receiving no further instructions from [illegible], supposed he was not going to defend. He was that he did not wish further to prosecute them, and hence the default. It was also shown to be proper that the owner of the distillery and his agent in the running of the establishment, that none of them knew of the matter or thing whereby their servants have evaded, avoided or infringed the law.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Proceedings Dismissed.—Robert H. Allen, of Rockford.

NEW PROCEEDING.

James C. Mandel and William J. Atwater, of Chicago. Involuntary proceedings instituted by Lewis B. Wiley.

CIRCUIT COURT.

This Court was engaged during the whole day in the argument of motions for new trials.

SOUTH PARK MATTERS.

South Park Commissioners v. E. L. Wilson et al. Commissioners appointed to assess damages in the condemnation of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 15, 38, 14 east, 3 P. M.

SUPERIOR COURT.

JUDGMENT.

Daniel McDougal v. James L. Watson. For $1,730. Damages, $107.72.

NEW SUIT.

Charles M. Sturges v. Leopold Rohrbach. Assumpsit. Demand, $4,000.

AUCTIONEERS SUED.

John M. Ryan v. William A., William Henry and Frederick Butters, and John A. Elston. Trespass on the case. Damages laid at $3,000. Suit to recover the value of a quantity of furniture alleged to have been delivered to defendants for sale.

COUNTY COURT.

A LATER WILL TURNED UP.

Estate of Peter Graatz. In this matter, a will dated on the 27th of April, 1870, was proved a month ago, by which he bequeathed all his estate to be divided equally between his two friends, [illegible] and [illegible], of this city. It is now claimed that Spalding should be executor, without bond. Yesterday, a will bearing date two years ago was brought into court. By this will, he gave to Hannah Pierce, his nurse, one-half of his estate, the other half to go to John K. Rock, executor, making John Merkl executor. This will is to be probated, and citation issued to Spalding as to why his letters should not be revoked.

WILL PROVED.

Estate of Catharina Hahn. Will proved and letters testamentary issued to Julius Hahn, son, under bond of $4,000.

ESTATES SETTLED.

Estate of Jeremiah Cavanaugh. Declared settled.

Estate of Richard Boyd. Declared settled.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Judge Wallace, of the County Court, has given notice to the Clerk to make out a list of all delinquent executors, administrators and guardians. It is the intention of the Judge to bring proceedings against those who are in default.

RECORDER'S COURT.

PEOPLE'S BUSINESS.

The Grand Jury presented forty-four indictments. Prisoners will be arraigned on Friday, and the trial will commence on Monday.

THE POLICE COURTS.

HURON STREET COURT.

Henry, whose attempt to make holes in a man with a pocket knife has already been recorded, was fined $100. He appealed to the Circuit Court, and if Mr. Stiles, the City Attorney, does not keep his weather eye upon this man, ten days to one he will be at large in a few days. Patrick Devereux appeared at the bar, suffering severely from recent punishment. His of optic was closed, and he could not see out of the other. His face was twice its natural size, and he looked generally. It appears that he tried to rob Mr. J. J. Jordan, who was sleeping in a saloon, and Mr. Jordan gave him a thrashing. In addition he was held in $1,500 bail to appear before the Recorder.

Somers was caught at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the boarding house No. 184 Kinzie street. He was alongside one of the beds when the occupant awoke, and was immediately knocked down. A yell of murder followed, and, after a short chase, Officer Moran captured Somers. He was [illegible].

Hugh Hosch, a well known drunkard, was fined $5, about two minutes, and then the tender hearted Justice suspended the fine.

John Baker was fined $10 for fast driving and John Baker, and William Hudson, James Gray, U. T. Crow, and George Cody were fined $5 each for fast driving. The fines were suspended.

WEST SIDE COURT.

Lizzie Brown, Lizzie Moore, and Laura Evans, inmates of houses of ill-fame, with about thirty other persons, were arraigned before the Police Court yesterday morning. The keepers were fined $100, the inmates $20, and the women $5 each.

Mary Daly was charged with disorderly conduct. A number of witnesses testified against her. In response to a query of the Justice, "I haven't had any witness," she replied, "None is wanted." ... the prisoner was fined $5.

James Brown, charged with stealing sundry articles, was held for trial in bail of $500. There were eighty cases altogether.

THE SOUTH SIDE COURT.

There were numerous cases at this court yesterday, none of an important nature, the prisoners being drunk, disorderly, or both.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, May 9: Real estate deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Monday, May 9:

[illegible] st, 170 ft w of Clark, s f, 48x125 ft; [illegible]	$ 2,000
[illegible] st, 165 6-10 ft n of Thirty-third st, [illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	1,000
[illegible] place, 6 ft e of Douglas place, e f, 33 ft; March 6	1,000
[illegible] av, n of Twenty-eighth st, w f, 30 7-12 ft; [illegible]	3,000
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] n of Huron st, w f, [illegible]	[illegible]
Bellevue av, 100 ft n of Lincoln av, s f, triangular lot of [illegible]; May 2	3,750
Second st, 125 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 24x125 ft; April 13	700
Gale st, 150 ft n of Harrison st, w f, 25x100 ft; April 13	1,000
Mitchell st, 201 ft e of Margaret st, s f, 24x125 ft; March 15, 1868	1,050
Rebecca st, w of Morgan st, s f, 25x125 ft; May 7	[illegible]
West Randolph st, 88 ft e of Morgan st, s f, [illegible] ft, with buildings; Feb 12	5,000
O'Brien st, 225 ft w of Walker st, s f, [illegible] ft; April 18	600
O'Brien st, 250 ft w of Walker st, s f, 24x187 ft; May 6	500
Fry st, w of Holt st, s f, [illegible] ft; May 6	500
West Water st, 100 ft s of Cook st, e f, 25x [illegible] ft; April 13	3,000
Southwestern av, [illegible] ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 48x100 ft; May 6	2,250
Washington av, 125 ft e of Paulina st, s f, 25x124 ft; May 2	1,500
Fry st, w of Holt st, s f, and [illegible] ft; April 30	500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Greenwood av, [illegible] ft n of Forty-fourth st, e f, 49x126 ft; Feb. 12	1,950
Kenwood court, bet Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth sts, w f, 237x122 ft; May 5	15,000
Brade st, s of Fifty-ninth st, e f, 25x125 ft; May 7	375

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Geddes st, 384 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 49x125 x109 ft; May 4	400

TEXAS.

Meeting of the Legislature—Election of United States Senator—Inauguration Day—Address of Governor Davis—The Colored Voters.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, April 29, 1870.

Texas having been readmitted to the councils of the nation by the acceptance of her constitution and the seating of her Senators and Representatives, her Legislature was reconvened by proclamation of Governor Davis, on the 26th inst. The officers of the Provisional Legislature were rechosen for the regular term, Ira H. Evans being Speaker of the House. The office of Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate being vacant by the promotion of Lieutenant Governor Flanagan to the United States Senate, the vacancy was filled by the election of Don Campbell, Republican Senator from the Eighth District, a portion of East Texas. Senator Ruby, a colored member from Galveston, was an aspirant for this position, and had quite a number of supporters among the Rads, and more still among the Rebs; but the Rads presenting an unbroken front as the result of a caucus nomination, the Democracy gracefully yielded, and Don Campbell was chosen without opposition.

Yesterday, the 28th, was inauguration day and a lively and memorable day it was for Texas, as marking the surrender of military rule and the accession of civil supremacy. A fine array of carriages and ambulances gathered at headquarters, containing General Reynolds, the veteran General Harney, Chief Justice Morrill, together with the staff of headquarters and the local post. Several companies of troops acted as escort; about 50 of the First Texas, a fire company and citizens followed, making in all quite a creditable display, and, proceeding to the Governor's mansion, conducted him to the Capitol. The Hall of Representatives was crowded, and presented a handsome appearance. The Secession Convention occupied this hall, then the Constitutional Convention, and, at length, to-day, the reorganized powers of the State. The hall reminds one of the old House of Representatives at Washington, with its over-arching galleries and old-fashioned fire places. A full-length portrait of General Sam Houston hangs on the left of the Speaker's chair, and one of Stephen F. Austin on the right. The Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, General Reynolds, Governor Davis, and Chief Justice Morrill occupied the Speaker's stand. The inaugural of Governor Davis was short, sharp and clear; its most emphatic utterances being received with decided applause. The afternoon was given up to a barbecue of the First Texas, at which roast pig and Radicalism held rule. The speakers were Governor Davis, who raised and commanded the First Texas; Dr. R. K. Smith, formerly Butler's Medical Director at New Orleans, and E. B. Turner, former Attorney General of the State. The speeches were temperate and sensible. The boards of the occasion were about equally divided; the white man organizing the meeting and making the speeches, the black man bringing up the applause and doing the heavy eating. The affair wound up in a very hearty manner by a few graceful and well-timed remarks by General Reynolds, whom the crowd, much against his will, forced upon the stand.

One thing seems certain—the colored voter of Texas knows who has been his friend, and nothing but inexcusable stupidity on the part of the Republicans need lose them the colored vote for at least a generation. Lincoln, Grant, Sherman, and Butler are renowning their youth all over the South in the shape of juvenile Fifteenth Amendments; from one to five years of age, the assistant voters of the future. One pertinent fact in all this matter is just beginning to make headway down here: that while it took only four years of war to get Texas out, it took five years of reconstruction to get her in. Texas to-day hangs in pretty nearly even balance. "Accepting the situation" is a sad dose, and the patient's stomach is very irritable.

INDIANA.

THE STORM.

At Council Bluffs.

From the Council Bluffs Nonpareil, May 7.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock on Thursday evening an old-fashioned norwester commenced blowing, with a violence that astonished the oldest inhabitant. All night the wind howled and shrieked like some fierce demon seeking its prey, and as this writing its fury is unabated. At intervals the wind blew a fierce hurricane, and visions of unroofed houses and broken down signs haunted our slumbers, but we were not prepared for the startling news that greeted us the first thing in the morning, that the new Congregational Church had been blown from its foundation, and was a mass of ruins. As we hastened towards the scene of the disaster we saw crowds of people looking towards what was the day before the pride of the city, but now a shapeless mass of *debris*. On arriving at the scene of disaster the sight that met our gaze almost struck us dumb with astonishment. We were prepared to see the building blown over and the spire broken to fragments, but we had no idea of seeing such a complete wreck. The whole frame part of the building had been lifted from its foundation and hurled to the ground, with a force that literally crushed it into atoms. Scarcely a whole piece of board, or stick of timber was left, and the spire was broken into a million pieces. Never in our lives have we seen a building so completely destroyed as this. The building was commenced last fall, by G. F. Smith, Esq., who took the contract of building the frame part of it, under the supervision of Mr. A. G. Bassett, our well-known architect. The design, plans, and specifications were drawn up by Messrs. Merrian & Hocquet, of Chicago. We understand that Mr. Bassett expressed his fears as to the frame being of sufficient strength to withstand our winds, and it was at his suggestion that the steeple was built with heavier timbers than the specification of the architect called for. The edifice, when completed, was to have cost some $20,000, and the portion of it that has been destroyed has cost about $12,000. We learn that steps will be immediately taken to rebuild it, and the work is to commence at once.

In every part of the city the wind has caused more or less destruction. Houses have been dismantled of their chimneys, sign-boards were strewn around loose, out-houses were blown around promiscuously, trees were torn up by their roots or broken off, Lalletin boards took a lean on the ground, and high carnival was held generally. The fine two-story house of Mr. Merwin, on Baldwin street, was lifted from its foundation and set on *terra firma*. Its occupants were badly frightened, but unhurt. On Upper Broadway a small building belonging to Stephen Dunn was carried into the street, and now looks as though it had been dropped suddenly. Mr. Teal's new residence on Bluff street was blown down, and a house near the Rock Island depot was carried some distance. We have not as yet heard of anyone being injured. There was a rumor on the street that a house had been blown down, and a woman and two children killed in it, but we could find nothing that would warrant us in giving credit to it. Such was the violence of the wind that some of the windows of the Ogden House were blown out.

At the river the wind was so violent all day that no boat could cross. The chimneys of the steamer Metamora were blown off, and considerable other damage done. The wind, blowing almost directly across the river, was so furious that the water dashing against the bank was thrown from two to three hundred feet on the shore. The bank is also cutting in rapidly.

In the country, so far as we have learned, no other damage has been done than the blowing down of fences, but we presume that some buildings out on the prairie have been blown over.

At the depots the wind undertook to do some switching, but it did not prove a success, and jammed some of the cars together rather roughly, throwing some of them from the track. It also attempted to straighten up things in the lumber yards, but failed signally; they didn't straighten worth a cent.

At Kansas City, Mo.

From the Kansas City Journal, May 7.

Thursday and Friday of this "balmy month of May" will long be remembered by our citizens as bringing with them a very violent storm of wind, that made its destructive power felt in more than one locality. Thursday the wind blew a gale, filling the city with clouds of dust, dismantling a number of signs in different portions of the city, and making many a frail building tremble to its foundation.

At about 11 o'clock on Thursday night, while the wind was blowing most fiercely, the crash of a falling building was heard. It was found to be the new three story brick house owned by Mr. Ermine Case, Jr., situated on the southwest corner of Third and Wyandotte streets. It was a total wreck, not a portion of either wall being left standing. The lumber used in the building was smashed to pieces, and the bricks broken to bits by the crash. Of the handsome new building nothing remained but the basement walls, and an utterly demoralized brickyard and lumber pile. The building, as Mr. Case informed us yesterday, cost $6,000. It was three stories high, 50 feet deep, and 22 feet wide. The walls were 13 inches thick, and the lumber used is stated to have been of good quality. Mr. Geo. W. Lovejoy was the contractor who put up the building. It was began last summer and finished in September. It was rented by Mr. Case to King, Balls & Bouton for three years, at $2,000 per year. The house was unoccupied, a very fortunate thing, as its destruction caused no loss of life.

The four-story business house of Askew & Dubois, on the corner of Third and Delaware streets, also succumbed to the terrible force of the storm, and came crashing to the ground soon after the fall of Case's building. A dense cloud of dust and powdered mortar arose from the ruins, blinding the vision of those who hurried to the vicinity of the disaster. Fortunately, no lives were lost, and no one hurt by the tumbling down of the structure.

The building, some time since, settled considerably, and fears were felt that the building had been wrenched by the storm. The porter, in passing through the first story, saw a brick lying on the floor. It had no doubt been driven in from the west wall, and the porter thought that a strong intimation that he had better get out of doors in a hurry. He had no time in so doing, and soon after the lofty edifice came thundering to the ground.

The stock in store, as stated to us by Mr. Askew, was between $55,000 and $60,000. The building cost $16,000, or rather that was the price agreed upon, but they were not satisfied with the work, claimed that the contractor failed to comply with the contract made, and the question of payment was made a matter of litigation, and has not been settled up to this time. Workmen and teams were busy yesterday removing what stock could be got out of the ruins. Much of it was in good condition. Their French stock was on the upper floors, and most of that, we are told, is not badly damaged. Twenty thousand dollars' worth of heavy harness leather is buried in the basement. This can be regained in fair condition, perhaps, if a storm of rain does not set in. Otherwise it will be almost entirely ruined. Mr. Askew estimates the loss sustained by himself and partner at $30,000.

Mr. Sol. Smith was the contractor who put up the structure. The walls of the second story were eighteen inches thick, and the third and fourth stories thirteen inches. The joists were twelve inches apart, sixteen inches through. No other building stood near it, and the wind had a clean sweep at the fall, but narrow escape. The mortar used in its construction, had but little adhesiveness, as most of the bricks had no mortar adhering to them.

We learn that Alderman Marsh, who lives on the bluff overlooking West Kansas City, also suffered loss from the storm. The roof of his stable was taken off, and one of the sides partially fell in, injuring his fine black span of horses.

Several chimneys of houses were blown down by the wind.

The German Catholic church on McGee street had the west end of the roof raised some two feet. It was flapping up and down at a great rate, when some fourteen persons, connected with that church society, took prompt measures to restrain, if possible, the roof from being swept off, and by means of ropes fastened to that portion of the roof on the west end, and held by weights to the floor below, they saved it from destruction.

ANOTHER CLERICAL SINNER.

Excitement Among the Residents of Essex, Mass.—The Universalist Minister Ordered from Town—A Threat of Tarring and Feathering Induces a Hasty Exit.

From the Boston Times, May 6.

The pastoral village of Essex, situated on the coast, distant twenty-three miles from Boston, and noted for its shipbuilding interests, was thrown into a state of commotion and excitement on Saturday last by a development of the shameful deeds and doings of a Universalist minister of the town. The stories in circulation at first appeared to be of too serious a nature to admit of their belief without investigation, but were eventually verified in every particular. The subject of the stories was the pastor of the First Universalist Society, Frederick Fremont Lovell by name, and his conduct brands him as a villainous wolf in the sheepfold of religion, and places him in the ranks of others of his ilk who have disgraced their calling as ministers of the Gospel, and again shaken confidence in those who set up to be guardians of morality and truth. During the month of June of last year Frederick Fremont Lovell, then a resident of Barnstable, received a call to the pastorate of the First Universalist Society of Essex, and he entered upon the duties on the first Sabbath in June, taking up his residence with a young married lady named Story. Three months had scarcely gone by are rumors of serious importance to the young divine's standing in the community reached the public ear, and what was a Scandal first circulated informally was soon reiterated by Mrs. Story. During Lovell's residence at the lady's home he became lustful and lecherous, and Mrs. Story, being young and pretty, he made advances which she indignantly repelled, but at the time withheld from publicity, because of the clerical abuser's position in the church. Strange to say, he again tried his blandishments, but with the same success as before, and, aroused the indignation of the people of the family, they determined to expose him, and ordered the fellow from the house. He was then complained of for his misconduct, and his case was brought to the attention of the grand jury of the county, but no bill was returned against him. This latter fact reassured the congregation of which Lovell was pastor, and he was restored to the confidence and esteem of the society, any doubts that existed regarding his morality and excellence as a Christian gentleman being removed by his exculpation, as it was considered, by the grand jury. He was then taken into the family of Mr. David Burnham, a ship-builder of the town and a prominent member of the Universalist Society, and here he had resided during a period of eight months until Saturday last, when rumors that had been circulated for a day or two previous were investigated, and the developments were such as to prove him a black-hearted scoundrel. At Mr. Burnham's house, or in its immediate vicinity, it appears a number of little girls, aged from 8 to 12 years, were accustomed to assemble for amusement and some of these children the lustful Frederick was in the habit of inviting into his study. No particular attention was paid to this fact until one of the little girls became frightened and told her parents of something that Lovell had been endeavoring to do. An investigation was then made, and it appeared that the rascal had tried to seduce a number of the children and young ladies from 6 to 16 years of age. Being convinced that Lovell was as great a rascal as some of the townsfolk considered him, Mr. Burnham waited upon him last Saturday morning, and after charging him with the crimes referred to, and receiving no denial of them, he ordered the fellow to leave town without delay, threatening him with a coat of tar and feathers if he remained in the village ten minutes longer. The reverend sinner needed no second instructions, but departed in haste, fearful of the consequences of delay. He did not wait to take even a change of clothing, but left his "traps" in custody of Mr. Burnham. He took an early train for Salem, where he was seen at noon on Saturday, and last Monday he turned up in this city, where it is supposed he is located at present. His recent conduct has proved a convincing argument of his guiltiness of the charges preferred against him last September, and the feeling against him in the town of Essex is very strong. Lovell's parents reside in Barnstable, and he is a man of medium height, 30 years of age, and rather prepossessing in appearance. His year of service as pastor of the society would have expired on the first Sabbath in June, and it was thought probable that he would have been re-elected to the pastorate another year if his conduct had not been exposed. As it is, the First Universalist Society remains without a shepherd, and its members prefer to do so until they can secure a man whose character is above reproach.

PARAGUAY.

Details of the Surrender and Killing of Lopez.

Rio Janeiro (March 31) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

Despatches relative to the closing scenes of the Paraguayan war have been published to-day, and I hasten to translate them for a packet starting to-morrow.

BRAZILIAN HEADQUARTERS, ROSARIO, March 13, 1870.

SIR: By this time your Excellency will have heard of the brilliant end put to the conflict—thanks to the surprise of Lopez's camp upon the 1st—by General Camara. Up to the present we are without detailed reports in regard to this most important affair. I annex a copy of the only official documents relating to it which have reached me—namely, the report (already published) sent by General Camara to Marshal Victorino, soon after the action, a list of the prisoners brought by our troops to Concepcion, and a report from Colonel Bento Martins de Menezes, giving account of the accessory operation by which a small force under General Caballero was routed.

The following details have been gathered from verbal communications and from others without official character, and liable, therefore, to incorrectness, but I give them to satisfy the natural curiosity which must prevail in all minds. Lopez was camped upon the north side of the Aquidaban, at a place called Cerro Cora, with his 500 remaining men. For want of draught animals, he had been forced to leave most of his baggage carts in the Chirigueilo road. On the 28th of February, General Camara's vanguard reached the Guasso, and he detailed at once a wing of the Ninth Infantry Battalion, under Lieutenant Colonel Francisco Antonio Martins, to surprise and capture two cannon placed for the defence of the Taquara ford, lying about three miles from the Aquidaban ford, which was effected so well that not a cannon shot could be fired to give the alarm to Lopez. Our little force then reconnoitred the bush road to the Aquidaban ford and arranged an ambuscade in it. As Lopez did not receive the usual daily report from Taquara in due time he sent off an orderly to Taquara, who was caught by the ambuscade. Suspecting something from the orderly's non-return, Lopez soon after sent a party of ten men to get intelligence, one of whom managed to escape the ambuscade and rushed back to the camp to say the negroes (Brazilians) were near. Meantime, General Camara had come up, and having obtained full information from the orderly, he ordered Colonel Joca, with the vanguard, to seize the Aquidaban ford, defended by our cannon, and route Lopez's force, which was camped a few hundred yards beyond it. The Ninth Battalion of infantry occupied the bluff on the right of the bush road, and crossed its fire with that of the carbineers upon the enemy's artillery and support. In a few minutes this was considered sufficiently weakened, and a charge was made on the cannon, in which General Camara joined on hearing the bugle sounded. The troopers crossed with the water to their horses' breasts, and the ford was soon in their possession. Colonel Joca then pushed on with his lancers, without waiting for the infantry, and it was then that the ex-Dictator was slain by Corporal Chico Diabo, of the Nineteenth Corps of cavalry, he refusing to surrender, and attempting to escape. Caminos was also killed while trying to follow Lopez, and likewise two of Lopez's sons and old Sanchez, before being recognized. Roa was also reached by a cavalry force which went out against him, as he tried, with eight cannon, too late, to form a junction with Lopez, in consequence of orders sent the same day, as though by a presentiment.

We effected all without more loss than five men wounded, (two slightly, and with only the Ninth Battalion of infantry and some cavalry. Our artillery did not come up until all was over. All Lopez's chief officers are in our power, except Roa, Caballero, Delvalle, Souza, and Aveiro, the last of whom escaped in the confusion of the rout. We got fourteen cannon.

Lopez's mother and sisters are in our power. They still show marks of the flogging given them by his order, and they were all to have been put to death that very day, but the slaughter of their ferocious relation saved their lives and gave them liberty. Madame Lynch is a prisoner, with her children, and the families of Caballero, Caminos, Gil, Genes, and many others, are likewise coming with the troops to Concepcion. We could not save the archives and other property of Lopez, for the soldiers and soldiers plundered his baggage ...

lels, ten Captains, fifteen Lieutenants, twenty-three Ensigns, and six priests. It is also reported that over 100 officers were slain, and that the so-called fight was a mere massacre of a fleeing mob. Certainly the resistance must have been trifling when the storming of a camp ford, defended by four cannon, and the routing of five hundred men cost the assailants only five wounded.

Notwithstanding all Lopez's selfishness, cruelty and cowardice, the Paraguayan people generally considered, and consider, him their chief. The prisoners here will hardly believe he is dead, and lament him greatly. In Paraguay there appears to be much sorrow for him, openly expressed. A case is told in which a Paraguayan woman living with a Brazilian officer at Asuncion left him at once on learning that the Brazilians had killed Lopez, and sent him word that not only would she live no longer with him, but that his child she was pregnant with should die because of its Brazilian father.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, May 9.

The week opens with some evidences of increasing confidence on the part of speculators generally, that indicate a continuance of the upward tendency of prices. In this market the chief speculation is in wheat, based on the prospect of a short crop in California. The most marked evidence, however, of the buoyancy of speculation in general finances, is in the continued rise in railway stocks. The leading stocks advanced about 1 per cent to-day, making the general advance, since the beginning of last week, nearly 3 per cent. Norwestern, Wabash, and Rock Island have each now risen about 12 per cent in the last three weeks, and some of the other stocks have risen nearly as much. Railway stock quotations are more sensitive to the fluctuations of the money market than anything else, and the continued upward tendency of prices at present shows that money is abundant, and the speculators are confident.

The rise in Northwestern, Rock Island, Lake Shore, and Wabash, is due in a great measure to the prospects of the consolidation of those roads; but so great a rise would not have been experienced had not money been so abundant. In regard to the Northwestern, it now seems quite well settled that the party represented by Mr. Tracy, President of the Rock Island, have got control of the stock for the June election. The names of William B. Ogden and Perry H. Smith are both mentioned in connection with the Presidency of the road, and it is not improbable that one of the two will be elected to the office. Both of these gentlemen are largely interested in Chicago real estate and business prosperity, aside from their interest in railways, and the election of either one would be a favorable omen for the future management of the Northwestern Road in the interest of this city. It is intimated that the dismemberment of the Northwestern, which was mentioned in THE TRIBUNE some months ago, will yet take place, and it is possible that the Rock Island will absorb the Iowa Division of the Northwestern.

Government bonds do not seem to experience much effect from the general buoyancy of prices, and are, in fact, only about 1 per cent higher now than they were at the beginning of the year, though the accrued interest makes higher quotations necessary. The 5-20s of 1867, which are probably dealt in more largely in this country than any other series of bonds, show the following range of currency quotations and gold values since the beginning of the year. (The first column after the date gives the price of gold, the second, the currency quotations for 67s, and the third, the gold value of the currency quotation:)

	Gold.	Currency.	Gold.
Jan. 1	120	67s, 114¾	or 94
Feb. 1	121	67s, 114¾	or 94½
Mar. 1	116	67s, 112¾	or 97¼
Apr. 1	112	67s, 109½	or 98
May 1	115	67s, 114¾	or 98

The foregoing shows that the gold value of 1867s is 4 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year, but, 2½ per cent of it being due to accrued interest. The bonds are in fact only 1½ per cent higher in gold than then.

The demand for bonds as an investment for capital during the next two months of expected plethora in the money market, together with the purchases of the Treasury for the sinking fund, will be likely to make an advance in their price. Its effects on the currency quotations for them might be neutralized by a decline in the price of gold, though any considerable decline in the price of gold at this season of the year can hardly be expected.

In connection with the local money market it is safe to repeat our remark at the close of last week, viz.: that money was never more abundant in this market than at present. Bankers still decline to discount at less than 10 per cent, though all are offering money in demand loans on government bonds or other good collaterals at 7 per cent. With the present prospects of continued ease in money this is about as good for the borrower as a time loan, because there is but little prospect of the money being called for in thirty days, or even in sixty.

Exchange continues firm at 25c to 50c per $1,000 premium for sales between banks. At the counter, bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at par. Buffalo grain bills are taken at ¼ off.

At the Stock Board, to-day, the following bids for and offers of stocks were made:

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s, 1881	116	
United States 5-20s, 1862	114	
United States 5-20s, 1864	113¾	
United States 5-20s, 1865	113¾	
United States 5-20s, 1865, new	113¾	
United States 5-20s, 1867	113¾	113¾
United States 5-20s, 1868	113¾	
United States 10-40s	107⅝	

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	118	
Second National Bank	115	
Fifth National Bank	111	115
Northwestern National Bank	118	
City National Bank	115	
Merchants' National Bank	134	
Union National Bank of Commerce	110	
Hibernian Banking Association	98½	

MISCELLANEOUS LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7s (Water)	97½	
Chicago City 7s (Sewerage)	97½	
Chicago City 7s (Municipal)	97½	
Cook County 7s (War Fund Bond)	97½	
Cook County 7s (Public Build'g Fund)	97½	
Chamber of Commerce		
Chicago Dock Company		
Chicago City R. R., West Division	164	115
Chicago City R. R., South Division	98½	

INSURANCE.

	Paid in.		
Firemen's Insurance Co.	$100	160	
Mutual Security Insurance Co.	100	143¼	
Merchants' Insurance Co.	100	150	
Republic Insurance Co.	100	92	99¾
Lamar Insurance Co.	100	96	100
Chicago Fire Insurance Co.	100	118	

The range of gold in New York to-day, as telegraphed to Barrett & March, was:

10:00 a. m.	114¾	1:00 p. m.	114¾
10:30 a. m.	114¾	1:30 p. m.	114¾
11:00 a. m.	114¾	2:00 p. m.	114¾
11:30 a. m.	114¾	2:30 p. m.	114¾
12:00 m.	114¾	Latest	114¾

LATER.

NEW YORK, May 9.—Money easy at 3@5 per cent on call. The supply exceeds the demand. National Bank notes are a glut, and offered free of interest for ten days, if the borrower returns greenbacks.

Sterling firm at 109¼@109¾.

Gold steady; opened at 114¾, touched 114¾, and closed at 114¾. Carrying rates 4@5 per cent. Clearances, $27,000,000.

Governments strong:

Coups, '81	116½@116¾	Coups, '67	113¾@113¾
Coups, '62	114¾@114⅞	Coups, '68	113¾@113⅞
Coups, '64	113¾@113⅞	10-40s	107¾@108
Coups, '65	113¾@113⅞	Currency 6s	113¾@113⅞
Coups, new	113¾@113⅞		

State bonds dull and steady:

Missouris	92½	New Tennessee	54½
Old Tennessee	60½		

The railway market was active and excited with an advance in prices. At the close the market receded slightly from the highest point, and the activity subsided, but prices were steady. The leading features were Lake Shore, Wabash, New York Central, Northwestern, St. Paul, Rock Island, and Ohio. The prices made for these stocks, with the exception of Lake Shore, were the highest of the season.

Canton	71½	Ill. Central	141½
Cumberland	35	Pittsburgh	109½
Western U. T.	33	Northwestern	83½
Quicksilver	9	Northwestern, pfd.	91
Mariposa	9½	Rock Island	123½
Mariposa, pfd	18	N. J. C.	113
Adams' Ex.	64	St. Paul	68½
Wells' Ex.	17½	St. Paul, pfd	84½
American Ex.	41	Wabash	67½
United States Ex.	46½	Wabash, pfd	75
Pacific Mail	41¾	Fort Wayne	94
New York Cent.	99½	Terre Haute	29
N. Y. C. scrip	95½	Terre Haute, pfd	53
Erie	23½	Chicago & Alton	113½
Erie, pfd	43	Ohio & M.	38½
Harlem	144½	C. & A. pfd	113
Harlem, pfd	145	C., C. & C.	79½
Reading	102½	St. Jo.	111½
Michigan Cent.	126½	C., C. & I. C.	19
Lake Shore	95½		

Boston prices:

Franklin	8	Quincy	18½
Copper Falls	5		

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, $76,763,095; currency, $1,687,500; general balance, $87,871,163.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, May 9.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past forty-eight hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	5,780	7,229	5,875	12,644
Wheat, bu	68,700	42,958	20,375	56,085
Corn, bu	62,950	179,960	69,638	97,416
Oats, bu	22,000	12,450	44,830	116,000
Rye, bu	23,814	96,225	12,685	4,104
Barley, bu	1,490	1,765	1,440	1,390
Grass seed, lbs	24,170	19,350	38,590	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	20,400	19,800	64,040	59,000
Cured meats, lbs	2,835	22,090	125,350	354,000
Beef, brls				
Pork, brls				
Lard, lbs	17,800		5,000	13,000
Tallow, lbs	6,000			
Butter, lbs	4,070	6,541	6,000	3,000
D. hogs, No.		50		
Live hogs, No.	1,446	2,877	1,446	1,677
Cattle, No.	1,565	1,372	1,446	1,730
Hides, lbs	65,975	61,680	59,000	91,000
Highwines, brls	230	215	125	57
Wool, lbs	13,788	15,135	70,000	13,480
Potatoes, bu	4,200	3,494	3,700	3,000
Lumber, m	4,000	5,405	4,000	7,400
Shingles, m	3,070	1,865	3,000	1,580
Lath, m	611	316	267	188
Salt, brls	3,250	1,040	716	1,071

The following were the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the week ending May 7:

[illegible table]

week, 25,475 bu wheat; 11,763 bu corn; 19,165 bu oats; 9,657 bu rye; and 16,452 bu barley.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change today, and a higher range of prices in grain, but with less doing all round, provisions being especially dull.

Highwines were unchanged in price and activity, closing quiet. Sales were made of 20 brls at $1.03; and 250 brls, free bonded, at $1.04.

Lake freights were very dull, and again lower. Shippers have been holding off for some time past, and if we may judge by present conditions, it would seem that the great battle of water against railroad, begun so recently, was already virtually ended by the defeat of the former. For five years past large quantities of grain have been moved East by rail, but never before has the iron horse competed so successfully with the vessel in the summer season. The great bulk of our shipments during the past week was made by rail, the carrying trade on the lakes being reduced to the minimum, and that little confined to the propellers, which can make the trip quickly, and make "private terms" on any transaction, rather than go empty. The fact is that the great mainstay of the lake grain carrying trade has hitherto been found in corn; that crop is deficient this year, and a large proportion of the corn coming here is of the lower grades, which it is often risky to place in the hold of a vessel. Then too our corn is principally going to interior points for consumption, they having the first choice, and leaving the supply very scant on the seaboard. The railroad companies are doing good service to the community in reducing rates, and have already brought about a reduction in the Erie tolls, which no amount of mere argument would ever have done. The rapid decrease in the New York canal grain business during the past few years, is being even more largely accelerated this spring, and it is a question if the reductions in toll, and in the rates of the Buffalo elevators, will be sufficient to bring back the lost trade to its former proportions. With this, and the low rates now ruling for vessels, like freights are little better than a drug: 4½c by lake, and 11½c by canal, making a total of only 17½c through for wheat to New York, adding 1½c for charges at Buffalo, is a great improvement on former exorbitant charges, but shippers seemed to think to-day that even this is not enough. Some of them were talking of 20 from here to Buffalo as a probable rate within thirty days, and 9c from here to New York. There are few seasons in which some grain has not been carried round the lakes without any charge except for trimming, and vessel-owners are not, therefore, without precedent, but they are very much disappointed at the prices of this season, as they had all calculated on a firm market, in view of the large quantities of grain to be moved out of the West. While the profits of carriers are diminished, as one of the inevitable consequences of low prices in grain, there are few who will not be glad to see a movement which puts money into the pockets of the great producing class by lessening the cost of transportation between the producer and consumer. It is the only form of protection which is available to the farmer against the "pauper labor of Europe" as the protectionists delight to call it. The effect of the decline in tolls and freight was visible to-day in better prices for grain all around, without any special encouragement from New York till after our quotations had been telegraphed to that point and incited to firmness there. Towards the close of the session, there was more inquiry for vessels, when the reduction was widely known, and a total of nine charters was reported, principally for wheat at 4½c to Buffalo, and 9@9½c to Kingston and Oswego. Wheat from Milwaukee to Buffalo was taken at 4½c. The market closed weak at inside figures.

Provisions were dull and lifeless except on a few jobbing lots. There was no apparent inquiry for anything except for one or two carloads of shoulders, and while holders were professedly firm at the ruling prices last reported it would probably have been difficult to sell a round lot of pork or lard except at a heavy reduction. Meats were nominally unchanged. We quote the market as closing with holders at the following prices, and nominal buyers at a quarter less: Mess pork, $28.75; mess ordinary, $28.00; lard, 16¼c; bulk shoulders, 11¾c; do rough sides, 14¼c; do short ribs, 15c; do Cumberlands, 13¾c; sweet pickled hams, 15@16c; greases, 11@13¼c; city tallow, 9½c. Sales were: 100 brls clear pork at $30.00; 50 tcs lard on private terms; 20 tcs summer do at 15¾c; 50 tcs gut do at 16c; 20,000 lbs shoulders at 11¾@c; 15 hhds clear rib bacon at 16¼c; 15 hhds clear bacon at 17c.

There was less activity in the demand for flour, but under encouraging advices from the East, prices were firm, and about the same as toward the close of the week. We note the following transactions. White Winter Extras—50 brls "Pearl" at $7.00; 170 brls brands given on private terms. Unsound White Winter Extras—100 brls, not named, at $5.00. Spring Extras—300 brls "D. W." at $5.25; 100 brls at $5.50; 100 brls "Big Leaf" at $5.25; 400 brls "Oriental" at $5.00; 720 brls brands given on terms not made public; 300 brls, not named, at $4.50; 600 brls do at $4.25. Unsound Spring Extras—100 brls, not named, at $3.80. Spring Superfines—300 brls brands given on private terms. Unsound Spring Supers—200 brls, not named, at $3.65. Total, 2,740 brls.

Wheat was steady, but less active, at an advance of ½@¾c on Saturday's average of prices. There was a moderate inquiry for shipment, in view of the reduced rates of transportation, but shippers were scarcely willing to pay the increased prices demanded in view of such reduction. The speculative movement was really strong, large orders being on the market to buy for investment, and prices would have improved much more had it not been for the fact that many cash lots were offered freely in the anxiety to avoid the additional ½c per bu storage which falls due at 5 o'clock to-morrow. These holders generally endeavored to sell cash, and buy options for future delivery; this kept the market down, at the same time that it widened the difference between cash and seller May. The bulls were strengthened somewhat by the news from California that the previous reports of drouth can be more than substantiated. The market opened at 94½c, declined to 94¼c, and closed firm at 95c, when the last New York telegram was received. Sales were: 2,800 bu No. 1 spring at 99c; 3,200 bu do at 98c; 6,800 bu No. 2 spring, fresh receipts, at 96c; 4,400 bu do at 95½c; 7,800 bu do at 95¼c; 5,000 bu do, regular, at 95c; 5,000 bu at 94¾c; 30,000 bu do at 94½c; 65,000 bu do at 94¼c; 5,000 bu do at 94c; 3,800 bu No. 3 spring at 89c; 1,800 bu rejected spring at 76c; 150 bu white winter, by sample, at $1.18. Total, 144,000 bu. Seller the month (immediate delivery) sold at 94¾@95¾c; seller last half do at 95¼@95c; and seller June at 96¼@96c. Receipts were again large; there is an evident disposition among the farmers to market at the recent improvement in prices.

Corn was dull, but averaged fully 3c higher than 'Change prices on Saturday. The advance to 92c on Saturday afternoon was entirely speculative, based, as already noted, on the belief that present high prices would bring in large quantities if there were much left behind in the country, and also on the knowledge that the market is largely oversold for May. The same causes, joined to the reduction in the cost of transportation, produced a run up to 94c for No. 2 early this morning, but buyers withdrew, and the market declined uneasily to 92c at the close. The lower grades were very firm, especially no grade, which was scarce, and 85c was bid at the close for it. Rejected was strong, being also in demand, as it was taken in lieu of no grade when that could not be had. Sales were reported of 65,000 bu No. 2 at 93c; 5,000 bu do at 92¾c; 12,600 bu do at 92½c; 25,000 bu do at 92c; 800 bu rejected at 89½c; 2,400 bu do at 89c; 1,200 bu do at 88¾c; 800 bu do at 88½c; 2,800 bu do at 88c; 400 bu no grade at 84c; 400 bu do at 85½c; 800 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 84c; 1,200 bu do at 82c; 400 bu do at 81c; 400 bu no grade at 88c afloat; 400 bu by sample at 89c; 400 bu do at 84c; 400 bu do at 83c. Total, 125,400 bu. Seller the month sold on 'Change at 92@93c, often selling ½c above the price of car lots, and seller June at 91@91½c, all closing at inside prices.

Oats were buoyant at 1¼@1½c advance on Saturday's prices, owing to reported scarcity in New York, which brought out the large short interest as anxiously competing buyers. The market opened at 49½c, advanced to 50c, and closed at 49½c. Sales were: 600 bu (fresh receipts) at 50¼c; 28,800 bu (part fresh) at 50c; 15,600 bu at 49½c; 600 bu rejected at 46c; 1,200 bu at 45c; 2,400 bu do at 44c; 600 bu do at 48¼c; 5,800 bu at 51¼c afloat. Total, 51,250 bu. Seller the month sold at 49¼@50c, and seller last half at 49½@50¼c.

Rye was in good demand and 1@2c higher, closing with holders at 81c. Sales were: 400 bu No. 1 at 82c; 400 bu do at 81¼c; 800 bu do at 81c; 3,600 bu No. 2 at 81c; 3,200 bu do at 80c; 400 bu rejected (dull) at 73c.

Barley was more active on the lower grades at unchanged prices. No. 2 is nominal at 54@60c. Sales were: 2,400 bu No. 3 at 48c; 2,400 bu rejected at 45c; 560 bu Canada at $1.02 delivered.

Seeds were very quiet. Clover sold at $8.00. Timothy scarce at $6.00@6.50. Hungarian and millet dull and unsalable.

Crane & Co., of St. Louis, state the stock of provisions on hand in that city, May 1, at 36,101,605 lbs, against 30,637,085 lbs at same date in 1869. The receipts of the past six months were 64,643,180 lbs, and the shipments 41,541,575 lbs, including hogs.

Phillips, of Cincinnati, thus regards the provision market:

"Holders are more willing to let go a portion of their stock, but buyers are rather often, thinking that the long-continued advancing prices may have reached their top point, for the present at least, and are disposed to wait and see what may come out of it; but the present prices don't yet pay out on the cost of the hog, and the whole trade seems to think that the present depression is temporary, which may prove true, as the consumptive demand has been large, and stock much reduced at some points, and the requirements of the South will no doubt be great yet, though but few markets at this time report their stock of provisions short; on the contrary, their supply seems to be more liberal than is generally anticipated, while the stocks in the hands of packing points is ample yet for the balance of the season, unless the consumptive demand should be much larger than usual."

The following were the receipts by lake of the following leading articles since the opening of navigation to May 1, at Oswego, in the years named:

	1870.	1869.	1868.	1867.
Wheat, bu	266,977	88,775	291,449	131,847
Corn, bu	12,800	5,680	169,109	26,550
Oats, bu	100		3,419	1,000
Barley, bu	115,033	32,835	422	12,000
Rye, bu	8,950	12,800	15,098	13,320
Peas, bu	2,000	4,800	40	1,000
Lumber, ft	4,628,218	3,486,586	7,071,449	3,436,952

The following were the foreign exports of petroleum from the United States, from January 1 to April 30:

	1870.	1869.
From—		
Boston, galls	631,089	1,090,022
Philadelphia	8,289,568	8,073,735
Baltimore	300,850	401,344
Portland		
New Bedford		
Cleveland		
New York, to April 30	17,343,730	17,188,211

Total exports from U. S.	25,705,207	24,175,024
Corresponding period 1868, galls		18,889,444
Corresponding period 1867, galls		15,753,990

Borwick's *Price Current* says:

"A return of the total consumption of sugar for the year ending the 30th of September, 1869, in the provinces ... was 124,361,192 lbs ... [illegible]

"In reference to the rapidly increasing growth of beetroot sugar, there are at the present time [illegible] ... [illegible]

and the closing ... [illegible]. Cars—9 cars No. 2 spring, 111 cars rejected and 9 cars sold; cars No. 2 corn, 40 cars No. 1 rye, 4 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car no grade. Barley—4 cars No. 2, and 4 cars rejected. Total, [illegible].

[illegible] No. 2, [illegible] bu No. 2 spring ... [illegible] bu rejected. Corn—42,000 bu new ... bu No. 1 ... bu rejected. Oats—... Barley—4,343 bu No. 2 ... 2,243 bu rejected.

LATER.

In the afternoon No. 2 spring wheat was active and a higher range of prices prevailed, the market closing at 96¼c seller May, 95c seller last half, and 99c seller June. No. 2 corn was fairly active and fully 1c higher, closing at 95c cash. Over 100,000 bu of wheat was bought in Milwaukee on account of Chicago parties, at 97½@97¾c. No inquiry for oats, provisions or lake freights. There was no demand for grain at the evening meeting.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 9.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts since yesterday, reach 1,565 head, against 2,717 head for same time last week. As compared with the closing days of last week, there is no important change to note in the general character of the market. There was about an average attendance of local and Eastern buyers, and while there was no particular urgency in the demand from any quarter in the aggregate a fair business was transacted. The quality of the arrivals was good, and we noted to the trade buyers previous rates were fully sustained, sales making at $5.00@6.00 for common to good stock steers; $6.00@8.00 for common to good butchers' stock on local account; $5.00@7.00 for common to fair shipping beeves, and $7.25@8.25 for good to extra. The market closed steady.

CATTLE PRICES.

Extra graded steers	$8.00@8.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed, 3 to 5 year old steers, and averaging from 1,300 to 1,350 lbs	7.50@7.80
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	7.25@7.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	6.50@7.00
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,000 lbs	5.50@6.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.75@5.60
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	4.00@4.50

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible table]

HOGS—The receipts of live hogs were 1,446 head ... [illegible] ... prices, or at $8.00@9.00 for common, $9.25@9.50 for medium, and at $9.60@10.10 for good to choice. About all were sold, and the market closed steady at the range of prices given above.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 9.

LUMBER—Business at the Franklin Street Docks to-day was active, and holders were able to sell at the figures current toward the close of last week. The offerings were large, yet, of a better quality, and with an unusual number of buyers at about two-thirds of the stock on the market found sale freely at $11.00@15.00, and lath at $2.25@2.50 afloat. Transactions were as follows:

Cargo of schr Ben. Flint, from Manistee, 90 m ft strips and boards at $14.50; 30 m ft piece stuff, and lath, at $2.00; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of schr H. C. Heg, from Manistee, 150 m ft scantling, joist and small timber, at $10.50; 30 m lath at $2.25; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of schr Gipsy, from Free Soil, 90 m ft mixed lumber, at $11.00; sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo of schr R. P. Mason, from Manistee, 120 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr L. B. Shepard, from Green Bay, 160 m "A" sawed shingles, mixed brands at $3.25; 100 m No. 1 at $1.60; sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo of schr M. Dall, from Manistee, 45 m ft small timber at $11.50; and 100 m ft joist and scantling at $10.50; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr Ashtabula, from Kewaunee, 900 m "A" sawed shingles at $3.15; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Clipper City, from Muskegon, 110 m ft common and strips at $11.50 for strips and $10.00 for boards, 200 m lath at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of barge Wyoming, from Grand River, 128 m ft strips and boards at $11.00, 7 m pickets at $7.00, and 40 m lath at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of barge Abagail, from Grand River, 130 m ft, mostly boards and strips, at $14.00, pickets at $7.00, and lath at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Lavinda, from Manistee, 190 m ft long joist and scantling, at $10.00; sold by W. H. Pretyman.

Cargo of scow Nellie Church, from Manistee, 120 m ft largely 8-inch, at $10.25; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of scow George Irving, from White Lake, 90 m ft coarse mixed, at $10.25, and 5 m lath at $2.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr Louise McDonald, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling, at $10.50; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr J. Bean, Jr., from Manistee, 125 m ft joist and scantling, at $10.37½; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of schr Levant, from Muskegon, 165 m ft mill-run, 60 per cent strips, at $14.50; sold by Robbins & Hull.

Cargo of schr Topsey, from Muskegon, 142 m ft mill-run, 60 per cent strips, at $14.50; sold by Robbins & Hull.

Cargo of schr Vermont, from Kalamazoo, 75 m ft common mixed at $10.75, lath at $2.00; sold by Ross, Hill & Johnston.

Cargo of schr H. Crosley, from Spring Lake, 67 m ft boards and strips, at $12.00, 6,500 flat pickets at $8.00; sold by Ross, Hill & Johnston.

Cargo of schr C. P. Allen, from Grand River, 135 m ft coarse, common mixed, at $10.00, pickets at $8.00; sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo of schr Ida ... Stanton, from Harrisville, 160 m feet strips and ... at $13.50, and 20 m lath at $2.00; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr Arrow, from Muskegon, 17,280 ft select boards at $33.00, 20 m ft select strips at $23.00, and 57 m ft common at $12.50; sold by Muskegon tally; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

AT THE YARDS.

In this department, business continues to exhibit a moderate degree of activity, and a very firm feeling prevails. The following are the prices current:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	45.00@50.00
Third clear, 1-inch	42.00@44.00
Third clear, 1¼, 1½ to 2-inch	43.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough, the same as second clear, wide	42.00@45.00
First and second clear siding, together	25.00@28.00
Common siding	16.00@18.00
Common flooring (dressed)	32.00@36.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16-inch and upwards	30.00@35.00
A stock boards	30.00@32.00
B stock boards	25.00@28.00
Common boards, fencing, joists, scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet	13.00@14.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	15.00@20.00
Dry common boards and fencing	14.00
Pickets, flat	10.00@12.00
Pickets, square	10.00@14.00
Cedar posts, split	12@ 14
Cedar posts, round	15@ 18
Lath	2.50@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	2.75@ 3.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

ON TRACK.

The demand for "A" sawed grades on track was only fair, but dealers were steady in their views at the annexed quotations:

A or star	$ 3.25
No. 1 sawed	1.50@ 1.57

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. $2.00 per carload added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, May 9.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—A fair demand existed for choice butter, and the little of this sort offered found ready buyers at the quoted prices, but for low grades the market was inactive, and prices remain weak and irregular. We repeat our list as follows: Choice dairy, 38@40c; fair to good tub and firkin, 30@35c; common grades, 12@18c.

BAGGING—The demand for bagging was reasonably active to-day, and prices were steady and uniform. The following are current: Stark, 45c; Lewiston A, 46c; Fort Phil, 46c; Ludlow A, 45c; American, 46c; Union A, 39c; gunnies, 24@26c; burlaps, 12@17c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The market was active at unchanged prices: Michigan stucco, $2.00@2.25; stucco, New York superfine, brl, $4.00@4.25; marble dust, ½ brl, $2.50; lime, in bulk, ⅌ brl, $1.25; lime, in brls, $1.50; cement, Louisville, ⅌ brl, $2.00@2.25; Akron, ⅌ brl, $2.00@2.25; Louisville cement, $2.15@2.25; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 45@50; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.00@1.25; fire bricks, ⅌ 1,000, $40.00@45.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $1.00@1.25; plaster, ⅌ brl, $2.25@2.50.

CHEESE—The market for this article continues quiet, and for goods not strictly prime there is a disposition to shade prices to the extent of ¼@½c, but for fine grades, which are now extremely scarce, the market is firm at outside quotations. The following are the ruling rates: New York factory, 15@16c; Illinois factory, 13@14c; Western Reserve, 13@14c.

COAL—This market continues unsettled. There is at present little or nothing doing in the way of sales, and quotations are altogether nominal. Within the past three days between 8,000 and 9,000 tons have arrived: Lehigh, lump, $11.50; Lehigh, prepared, $12.00; Lackawanna, $11.50; Blossburg, $9.00; Erie and Briar Hill, $9.00; Wilkes Barre, $12.00; Hocking Valley, $8.00@8.50; Youghiogheny, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.00@8.50.

COFFEE—There was an active inquiry for this line of goods, and at the advance noted the last issue of a highly encouraging character, prices are fully sustained. We quote: Mocha, 31@32c; Java, 26@27c; O.G. Java, 26@27c; Rio, 19½@21c; common Rio, 17@18c; roasting Rio, 16@18½c; prime to choice Rio, 21@22c; Laguayra, 20@23c.

CANDLES—Prices were steady, and nominally unchanged. The inquiry was light. Varies, 16½c; tallow (stearine), 17½@18c; Schneider's star, 18c; Barrett's stearic light, 18½@19c.

COOPERAGE—The following are the prices current:

Whiskey barrels, iron bound	$ 2.10
Whiskey barrels, wood bound	1.50@1.75
Pork barrels	1.10@1.15
Lard tierces	1.40
Pork barrels, second-hand	90@1.00
Flour barrels, second-hand	30@ 35
Flour barrels, round hoops	32@ 35

EGGS—Were plenty, and slow of sale at 15@16c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand for domestic green and dried fruits is reported fair, and prices were firm at the advance noted. Foreign dried fruits were in fair request, and firm at previous rates. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

[illegible]

... (1st) ...

FISH—[illegible] ... Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl ... Mackerel ... Codfish, George's Bank, 100 lbs ... Codfish, Grand Bank ... No. 1 box herring ... Labrador herring ... Pickled herring ... Smoked halibut ...

HAY—Remains quiet and prices were without quotable change, ranging as follows: Timothy, pressed, $13.00@15.00; prairie, pressed, $10.00@12.00; timothy, loose, on wagon, $14.00@16.00; prairie, loose, on wagon, $10.00@12.00. For delivery, $1.00@1.50.

HIDES—The receipts continue light, as does also the demand, and prices rule comparatively steady at the following range: City butchers', 9c; green salted, cured, 9½c; kip, 10c; calf, 15c; dry salted hides, 14@16c; dry flint, 18@19c; green, 7½c; ... otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The following are the ruling prices: [illegible table]

LEATHER—No change transpired in the market for goods in this line. The inquiry was fair, and the annexed quotations were well sustained: HEMLOCK—City harness, ... ; country harness, ... ; kip, ... ; calf, ... ; sole, ... ; slaughter, ... OAK—Slaughter sole, ... ; Philadelphia sole, ... ; harness, ... ; calf, ... ; kip, ...

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand for metals and tinners' stock was a fair one, and quotations were firm and unchanged:

TIN—Box tin plate, 1 C, 10x14, $12.25; roofing tin, 1 C, $10.50; large pigs, 40c; small pigs, 41c; bar tin, 43c.

COPPER—Metallic, 31½c; copper bottoms, 38c; braziers, over 10 lbs, 33c; tinned copper, 39c. SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 12c; first quality, sheet, 12½c; spelter, 12c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 8c; 7, 9, 10; No. 10; 10 and 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c.

NAILS—An easier feeling pervaded this market and a moderate business was transacted. Prices are lower. We quote as follows: 10d to 60d, ⅌ keg, $4.50; 8d, ⅌ keg, $4.75; 6d, ⅌ keg, $5.00; 4d, ⅌ keg, $5.25; 3d, ⅌ keg, $6.00; fine 3d, ⅌ keg, $7.50; fine blued, 2d, $8.50.

OILS—The market for unsound oil continues somewhat excited, and a further advance of 3½c was to-day reported, raw being firmly held at $1.20, and boiled at $1.25. Carbon was dull at 27c. Lard oil was in fair request and steady at about previous rates. We quote: Carbon, 27c; extra lard oil, $1.25; No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1.00; linseed, raw, $1.20; do boiled, $1.25; whale oil, $1.00; ... sperm oil, $2.10; ... neatsfoot oil, No. 1, $1.10@1.15; ...

RICE—We quote the market firm at former prices: 9½@10c for Carolina; 7@7½c for Louisiana.

SOAPS—The market presented no new features worthy of note. The volume of business transacted was fair, and quotations were firm and unchanged: German and French, 8@8½c; mottled brands, 9@9½c; toilet ..., 16@17c.

SUGARS—The stock of all grades of sugar in New York is very light, and a firmer feeling is noted to-day, but dealers were not disposed to make any material advance in prices. The demand was active. We continue to quote: Cuban, 10¾@11c; Porto Rico, 11½@12c; Demerara, 12@12½c; Columbia C C, 11¾@12c; good to choice Porto Rico, 11¾@12c; New York powdered, crushed and granulated, 14¾@15c; New York circle A, 13½@13¾c; New York, 14½@14¾c; extra C, 13¼@13½c; New York C, 12¾@13c; yellow C, 12@12½c.

SYRUPS—The demand was fair and prices were firm at the annexed range: New Orleans molasses, 75@80c; Philadelphia golden syrup, 80@85c; silver drips, 90c@$1.00; ... Porto Rico, 55@65c; ... extra sugar house syrup, 75@80c; Philadelphia beehive, 65@70c; Calvert silver drips, 95c@$1.05.

SODA AND SALERATUS—The market exhibited a fair degree of activity, and prices were confirmed: Soda, in kegs, 6½c; in boxes, 7c; Babbitt's saleratus, 10½c; Babbitt's medicinal, 14½c; ... De Land's chemical, 9½@10c; ... De Land's, 10c; ... Church's [illegible].

SALT—With the exception of a reduction of 5c per brl on "fine," no change occurred in prices. The demand was moderate. We now quote: Fine, ⅌ brl, $1.90; ordinary coarse, $2.25; ground solar, ⅌ brl, $2.50; ... Ashton dairy, ⅌ sack, $4.00; dairy, with bags, $5.50@5.75.

SPICES—The demand was meagre, but prices were steady and firm as follows: Allspice, 16@17c; cloves, 25@26c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ... cassia, 48@50c; pepper, 26@28c.

STARCH—Dealers reported a light demand, but prices were steady as follows: Kingsford's ..., 11½@12c; ... Peoria, 10@10½c; ... Ottawa corn, 10½@11c; Watts' pure, 11½@12c; Ottawa laundry, 7½@8c.

SEEDS—The following sales were reported: Timothy—3 bags at $6.05; 4 bags at $6.25; 4 bags at $6.50. Clover—3 bags at $8.00.

TEAS—The demand for Monday was active, and the majority of dealers were realizing at the quotations given below: Young Hyson, common to fair, 90@95c; do fine, $1.00@1.10; do, choice, $1.25@1.30; do, fine and extra choice, $1.40@1.75; Imperial, common to superior, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra choice, $1.30@1.50; uncolored Japan, 90c@$1.00; good to choice Japan, ...; colored natural leaf Japan, 90@95c; good to fine gunpowder, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra choice, $1.45@1.75.

TOBACCO—The demand was moderate, and the prices given below were being realized:

CHEWING—Extra, $1.05@1.15; choice, 90c@$1.00; medium, 70@80c; common, 55@65c.

SMOKING—Choice, 30@35c; medium, 20@25c; common, 12@18c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90c@$1.00; half bright, 75@80c; black, sound, 60@70c.

WOOD—There was a good demand for wood, and the market was firm at the following quotations: Beech, $8.00@8.50; maple, $9.00@9.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.50@7.00.

WOOL—No new features were developed in this market to-day. The demand continues fair, and quotations are firm, and unchanged: Tub, extra choice, 55c; ... fleece, XX, good condition, ... ; fleece, X, good condition, ... ; coarse, ... ; fleece, unwashed, ...; coarse, 30@32c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 9—Evening.—Consols for money, 94¼; account, 94¼. American securities quiet; 1862s, 90¼; 5-20s, 1865, 89¼; do, 1867, 87¼; 10-40s, 86¼. Stocks quiet: Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 112½; Great Western, 28.

FRANKFORT, May 9.—Bonds firm at 95¼.

PARIS, May 9.—Bourse firm at 75f.

LIVERPOOL, May 9—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 23s. Winter wheat, 9s 10d@9s 11d; red wheat, 8s 5d; white wheat, 9s 7d@9s 8d; Corn, 29s 6d.

Pork, 102s. Lard, 69s.

LIVERPOOL, May 9.—Evening—Cotton steady; middling upland, 10¾d; Orleans, 11¼@11¾d. Sales, 12,000 bales.

California white wheat, 9s 6d; red Western, No. 2, 8s 5d; winter, 8s 10@9s 11d. Western flour, 23s. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 29s 6d. Oats, 2s 5d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 36s 6d.

Pork firm, 102s. Beef, 111s. Lard flat, 69s. Cheese, 75s. Bacon—58s for Cumberland; 60s 6d for short rib middles.

Spirits petroleum, 1s 1d; refined, 1s 6¾d. Naval stores dull.

LONDON, May 9.—Tallow firm, 44s 9d. Sugar, 31s 6d; quiet. Petroleum dull. Calcutta linseed firmer, 61s@61s 6d. Linseed oil firm. Turpentine quiet, 31s 3d. Sperm oil quiet and steady. Hops, £5 to per cwt. Markets heavy.

HAVRE, May 9.—Cotton firm and quiet; 130½f on spot; 127 afloat.

ANTWERP, May 9.—Petroleum firm, 55½f.

The Live Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9.—With 6,999 cattle for the week, of which 4,460 were on sale to-day, and 100 cars at One Hundredth street, 89 at Weehawken, 70 cars at Communipaw. The market is strong and active at last week's figures—12c for bulls; 15@16c for ordinary Western cattle, and 17@17½c for good to choice steers. The quality was fair and the market averaged 16c all, selling two cars stall-fed bulls at 13c a car; 3 very common cwt Missouri steers at 13½@14c; 115 Illinois steers, 6½ cwt, at 15½@16c; 145 Kansas, 7½ cwt, at 15½@16c; and 75 7 cwt Illinois cattle, at 16@17c. 75 to 77 to some butcher at latter price, 60 to per cwt. Cattle are in few hands, four firms controlling over 5,000 during the week.

Sheep are firm at 5½c for very thin 82 lb Ohio sheared, up to 8c for a car 92 lbs, and 7¼c for a car 77 lbs; a car English lambs, 44 lbs, sold at 16c; prime Jerseys are worth 18c. Total, 12,250, with fair to-day, all selling.

Hogs are coming in more freely, the 39 cars to-day completing 13,660 for the week; city dressed sell at 11½@12c; live at 9½@10c; a car 200 lbs, Illinois, sold at 9½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—Beef cattle in fair demand, at an advance; sales 1,800 extra at 9½@10c; a few choice at 10¼c; fair to good, 8½@9c; common, 7@8c.

Sheep in fair demand; 12,000 at 6@8½c.

Hogs higher; 1,500 at $13.00@13.25.

ALLEGHENY.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—No cattle sales to-day. Hogs run moderate, selling at 9c for light, and 9½@10c for best heavy. The supply equals the demand.

Sheep—5@8¼c. All sold to-day, but the market is weak.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—Cattle active and stiff, at 4½@8½c.

Hogs steady, at 9@9½c for good to choice.

ALBANY.

ALBANY, May 9.—Cattle—Highest price realized was 9@9½c for extra; good brought 8@8½c.

Sheep—½c lower; increased supply; moderate demand; prices 7½@8¾c.

Hogs—Nothing doing.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 9.—Crude petroleum quiet but strong, with an upward tendency. Sales of 1,000 brls spot at 15½c; 5,000 brls at 15¼c; and 1,000 brls at 15¾c. Refined strong; no sales. ... for May, June, July and August, 28c bid; August to December, 28½c; buyer all the year, nominally 31c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 9.—There is little animation, but the stock of seasonable goods is not burdensome, and prices rule steady at ... [illegible] ... for New York Mills do.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 9.—COTTON—Firmer; sales 3,500 bales at 23½c for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts, 13,191 brls; with fair export and home trade demand; ... at $4.90@5.25 for superfine State and Western; $5.20@5.75 for extra State; $5.50@6.00 for extra Western; ... [illegible] ...

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $28.00@... ; Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats firm at ... Lard ... . Butter steady at 14@30c for Ohio. Cheese firm at 10@18c.

FREIGHTS—Steady; to Liverpool 30,000 bu wheat at 4½d.

LATER.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and firm with fair export and home trade demand. Wheat very firm at $1.17@1.19 for No. 2 spring, and $1.30@1.34 for winter red and amber Western. Rye nominally unchanged. Oats dull at 63@66c for Western in store and afloat, and 69@70c for Ohio. Corn very firm at $1.14@1.16 for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Nominal; ... $28.25 asked for June, and $28.75 asked for spot. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon nominal. Lard closed at 16¼@16½c on spot; ...

WHISKEY—Firmer; sales 200 brls Western free at $1.07@1.07½—closing strong at the latter price.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in moderate demand and the market firm; extra, $4.90@5.25; family, $5.35@5.50. Wheat steady; No. 1 red, $1.15; Ohio white sold by sample at $1.30. Corn scarce and prices higher; mixed ear, 98c@$1.00 afloat, and shelled 98c@$1.00 at depot. Oats in good demand. Rye ... . Barley neglected, and prices nominal.

COTTON—Firm and in demand; middling, 22c.

WHISKEY—Held out of the market this afternoon. Owing to the scarcity of corn and the probability of an increase in the tax, holders asked $1.05.

PROVISIONS—Could have been made on easier terms at the close; say $28.50@29.00 for mess pork; 11½@12c for bulk shoulders; 15@15½c for rib sides, and 15¾c for clear; no sales. Bacon quiet; 13c for shoulders; 16¼@16½c for clear rib sides, and 17¼@17½c for clear sides; sugar cured hams, ... Lard ... ; seller 1st of June. Lard nominally unchanged.

MONETARY—Gold, 114¾ buying. Exchange dull; 1-10 discount buying.

OIL—Linseed oil held at $1.08@1.05.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 9.—TOBACCO—Active and unchanged.

COTTON—Firmer at 21¼c.

HEMP—Steady and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm and slightly higher; fall superfine, $4.25@4.37; X, $4.50@4.75; XX, $4.75@5.00; family, $5.25@5.75. Wheat stiff, higher; No. 2 spring, $1.10; No. 2 red, $1.12@1.15; No. 2 ... $1.20@1.25; fancy white, $1.30. Corn opened firm but closed dull and lower; choice mixed and yellow, $1.15@1.16; white, $1.17@1.20. Oats firm at 58@60c. Barley unchanged. Rye firm; choice higher; 90@95c.

WHISKEY—Higher at $1.04.

GROCERIES—Steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and quiet. Pork, $29.50@30.00. Dry salt meats firm, but nothing done. Bacon—Order sales at 13c for shoulders; 16¼@16½c for clear rib; 17¼@17½c for clear sides. Lard quiet at 16½c for tierce, and 17c for keg.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 15,000 bu; corn, 36,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; barley, 1,600 bu; rye, 1,100 bu; hogs, 30.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Corn firm; white active at $1.14@1.15; yellow, $1.14@1.15. Wheat—Better feeling; Maryland, $1.35@1.50; Pennsylvania, $1.45. Oats firm at 63@65c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $29.50@30.00. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16c; clear sides, 17¼c; shoulders, 13¼c; hams, 20@22c. Lard quiet at 17@17½c.

WHISKEY—Steady; straight, $1.08@1.07 for wood and iron-bound; packet, $1.08.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active, but holders firm. Wheat—Receipts light, prices unchanged. Rye, unchanged. Corn less active; Western yellow at $1.10; mixed, $1.06. Oats dull; Western, 63@65c.

PETROLEUM—Small business; crude, 23½c; refined, 30c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer; $1.05 for wood; $1.04@1.07 for iron-bound.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 9.—BAGGING—Firm at 27@28c for hand Kentucky hemp.

COTTON—Very firm; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, $5.00. Corn—Choice white, $1.05@1.20. Oats, 65c. Wheat unchanged. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $28.50. Bacon, 13¼@17@17½c. Sugar-cured hams, 21c. Lard, 17c.

WHISKEY—$1.04.

TOBACCO—Sales 120 hhds at $5.00@13.00 for frosted to medium leaf.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, May 9.—COTTON—Active at 21¼c. Receipts, 15,231 bales; exports, 773 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Firm; superfine, $5.00@5.25. Corn excited; choice, $1.20@1.25. Oats firm at 70c. Bran active at $27.00@28.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon—Sides, 17@17¼c. Pork quiet at $30.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 13¼c; sides, 18½c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat ½c better; No. 1 white Wabash, $1.30; No. 1 red, $1.18½; No. 2 do, $1.15½; amber, $1.17. Corn 1c better; No. 1, 99c; No. 2, 96c; yellow, 98c; old, 99c; new, $1.00. Oats 1c better; No. 1, 58c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 173 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,300 brls; corn, 18,300 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; prices unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 1, 98c; No. 2, 96½c. Oats firmer, at 49½c for No. 2. Corn firm; rejected in store, 88c. Rye dull at 78c for No. 2.

FREIGHTS—Weak, at 9@10c to Buffalo and Oswego.

RECEIPTS—4,800 brls flour; 64,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—4,000 brls flour; 125,000 bu wheat.

4:35 P. M.—Wheat excited and higher; $1.02 for No. 1 in store; 97c for No. 2 do.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet but strong, with a fairly active demand. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet, but holders are asking $1.19 for No. 1 red; $1.16 for No. 2 red. Corn nominal; no sales reported. Oats steady at 58c for No. 1 State. Rye quiet at 85@90c. Barley dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Firm; holders of refined asking 24½@25c for May to June and July; small orders to the trade above these figures. Crude firm and unchanged at $5.00.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 9.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat scarce and higher; extra, $1.30@1.32; No. 1, $1.23. Corn, 96@98c. Oats, Western, 56c; State, 58@58½c. Barley dull at $1.50 per cental.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED........May 8 and 9.

Schr Ashtabula, Kewaunee, 900 m shingles.

Schr Smith & Post, Toronto, 10,883 bu barley, 1,934 m posts.

Schr Bay State, Menominee, 130 m lumber, 20 m lath, 87 m posts.

Schr Gipsy, Free Soil, 90 m lumber, 700 ties.

Scow L. L. Jones, Muskegon, 1,500 ties.

Scow Hercules, Carleton, 90 cds bark.

Scow Trio, Saugatuck, 65 cds wood.

Scow Granger, Ludington's Pier, 80 m lumber.

Scow Rowena, White River, 80 m lumber, 35 brls fish.

Scow J. M. Hill, Manistee, 180 m lumber.

Scow Milton, White Lake, 120 m lumber, and sundries.

Bark Cecelia, Manistee, 160 m lumber.

Schr J. F. Wallace, South Haven, 41 cds wood.

Schr Winchester, Sturgeon Bay, 150 m lumber, 90 m lath.

Schr Tri-Color, Holland, 35 m staves.

Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 200 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Bark Hans Crocker, Oconto, 300 m lumber, 15 m lath.

Schr Lewis Dawn, [illegible] ..., Fish Creek, 1,750 telegraph poles, 8,000 posts.

Schr Industry, Manitowoc, 2,400 bu wheat, 4 cds wood.

Schr K. Scoville, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Ketchum, Sag Bay, 1,880 telegraph poles, 1,000 posts.

Schr Hamlet, Carleton, 122 cds wood.

Schr H. Rand, Kewaunee, 600 ties.

Schr Cambridge, Alpena, 260 m lumber.

Schr M. F. Merrick, East Tawas, 220 m lumber.

Schr Ben. Flint, Manistee, 200 m lumber.

Schr John Magee, Oswego, 585 tons coal.

Schr Ethan Allen, East Tawas, 195 m lumber.

Schr Kate Lyons, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.

Schr Challenge, Bowley Bay, 3,300 posts, 222 telegraph poles.

Schr Three Bells, Menominee, 140 m lumber.

Scow Ella Doak, Pentwater, 75 m lumber.

Scow Adda, Lincoln, 80 m lumber.

Scow Wyoming, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.

Barge C. P. Allen, Grand Haven, 120 m lumber.

Brig R. P. Mason, Manistee, 150 m lumber.

Brig Fanny Gardner, Pensaukee, 125 m lumber.

Brig C. J. Hutchinson, Menominee, 220 lumber, 15 m lath.

Brig Rio Grande, Green Bay, 3,473 ties.

Schr A. Rust, Peshtigo, 230 m lumber.

Schr M. McNair, Centreville, 130 cds wood.

Schr Sardinia, Muskegon, 135 m lumber.

Schr Salt, Pentwater, 114 cds wood.

Schr J. Dresden, White Lake, 95 m lumber.

Schr R. P. Campbell, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 5 m lath.

Schr Lavinda, Manistee, 190 m lumber.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 41 pkgs fish and sundries.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 25 pkgs fish, 54 bu potatoes, and sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 5 pkgs fish and sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 160 brls flour, 19 pkgs fish and sundries.

Prop Union, Houghton, 340 tons iron ore.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, 200 brls plaster.

Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, 160 bu potatoes, 1,000 ties, and sundries.

Prop Idaho, Buffalo, 21 pkgs fish and sundries.

Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, sundries.

Prop Canisteo, Buffalo, 460 brls salt and sundries.

Prop City of Concord, Ogdensburgh, 120 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 460 m shingles, 20 m lumber, 300 bu potatoes, and sundries.

Bark St. Lawrence, Buffalo, 400 tons coal.

Barge Monson, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 40 m lath.

Schr W. H. Willard, Muskegon, 105 m lumber.

Schr Alice M. Beers, Gardentown, 6,000 posts.

Schr Atwater, Erie, 535 tons coal.

Schr J. Bean, Jr., Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Schr C. H. Hackley, Muskegon, 81 m lumber, 7,500 m lath.

Schr Gillatin, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.

Schr Jennie, Manitowoc, 3 cds wood, 2,700 bu wheat.

Schr Yankee, Cleveland, 532 tons coal.

Schr Geo. H. Ward, Buffalo, 592 tons coal.

Schr D. G. Wright, Buffalo, 610 tons coal.

Schr H. Gross, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.

Bark Bridgewater, Buffalo, 567 tons coal.

Bark Advance, Whitehead, 570 oak spiles.

Schr Cuba, Grand Haven, 95 m lumber.

Schr Cuba, Green Bay, 1,450 m shingles.

Schr Sassoon, Oconto, 300 m lumber, 400 m lath.

Schr Granger, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 100 m lath.

Schr G. Ellen, White River, 75 m lumber, 64 m lath.

Schr C. G. Mixer, Muskegon, 115 m lumber.

Schr Pauline, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 18 m lath.

Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 118 m lumber, 80 m lath.

Schr Mary Nau, Green Bay, 1,500 m shingles.

Schr Lumberman, Black Lake, 120 m lumber.

Schr Carlow, Muskegon, 123 m lumber.

Schr G. Barber, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.

Schr Hunter, Sheboygan, sundries.

Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 110 m lumber.

Schr Dick Somers, White Lake, 150 m lumber.

Schr Queen of the West, Big Suamico, 130 m lumber, 900 m shingles.

Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr C. Hibbard, Kewaunee, 115 cds wood.

Schr Mont Blanc, Bay Town, 300 m lumber.

[illegible]

Schr Arrow, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.

Schr Mary, Holland, 90 cds wood.

[illegible]

Schr Dave, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.

[illegible]

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO, May 8.—Prop Potomac; barks Unadilla, North west, Sardinia; schrs Minnie Rumsey, and City of the Straits.

SRD Hamburg, South Haven, 5 cds wood.

Schr Bertschy, Grand Haven, 124 m lumber.

Schr Rouse Simmons, ... [illegible]

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 500 green hides, and sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, sundries.

Prop Tonawanda, Buffalo, 14,000 bu corn, 800 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 2,000 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn, 200 dressed hides, 400 green hides, 1,700 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 6,000 bu wheat, 700 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, 400 bu corn, and sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 bu oats, and sundries.

Schr Riverside, Oswego, 19,130 bu corn.

Schr Guiding Star, Buffalo, 26,000 bu corn.

Schr Chicago Belle, Menominee, sundries.

Schr G. H. Rankin, Ludington, sundries.

Schr Ketchum, Sag Bay, 300 bu oats, 10 tons hay.

Schr Skylark, Buffalo, 19,500 bu wheat.

Schr Bay State, Menominee, 8 brls beef, 8 brls pork, and sundries.

Schr Milton, White Lake, 2 tons pig iron and sundries.

Scow Ludington, Fish Creek, 500 bu oats, 20 brls pork, and sundries.

Prop Plymouth, Buffalo, 15,000 bu corn, 300 brls flour.

Schr R. B. Campbell, Muskegon, sundries.

Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, 25 brls flour, and sundries.

Schr Mary Hellen, White Lake, sundries.

Schr U. S. Grant, Portage Lake, 25 bales hay, 50 bu oats, and sundries.

Schr Hunter, Sheboygan, 15 brls salt, and sundries.

Scow Magdalena, South Haven, sundries.

Schr Big Rock Peshtigo, Valley's Pier, sundries.

Barge Peshtigo, Peshtigo, 20 brls pork, and sundries.

Port of Buffalo.

ARRIVED FROM CHICAGO May 4.—None.

CLEARED FOR CHICAGO May 4.—Prop Potomac; barks Unadilla, North west, Sardinia; schrs Minnie Rumsey, and City of the Straits.

Port of Cleveland.

ARRIVED, May 5.—Prop Marie.

CLEARED, May 5.—Props Maine and Dean Richmond.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 8.—PASSED DOWN—Props Rocket, St. Albans, Maydower; barks Burnside, Magnolia; schrs Foote, Mediterranean, St. Andrew, Gage.

PASSED UP—Barks Unadilla, Maria Martin, Lafriend; schrs Vaughn, Golden Fleece, Ada Childs, Swallow, H. C. Potter.

WIND—South.

DETROIT, May 9—7 p. m.—PASSED DOWN—Props Merchant, Mohawk; barks Lathrop, Hattie Wells, Correspondent, Josephine, Grenada.

PASSED UP—Bark Sardinia; schrs Belle Walbridge, Fenton, Medbury.

WIND—Southwest.

Vessels Passing the Welland Canal.

EASTWARD—May 4.

	Where from.	Where to.
Schr J. G. McGrath	Port Dover	Kingston
Prop Winfield	Port Huron	Ogdensburgh
Schr Mary Taylor	Port Stanley	Kingston
Schr Minnie Williams	Chicago	Kingston
Schr Garibaldi	Cleveland	Kingston
Schr John Pugsley	Port Hope	Toronto

WESTWARD—May 4.

	Where from.	Where to.
Bark London	Kingston	Bay City
Bark J. G. Woodruff	Kingston	Chicago
Schr C. G. Mixer	Cape Vincent	Chicago
Schr White Cloud	Oswego	Toledo
	May 5.	
Prop Maine	Ogd and Osw.	Chicago
Prop Buckeye	Ogd and Osw.	Toledo
Bark Cambridge	Port Dalhousie	Bay City
Bark Lady Franklin	Oswego	Toledo
Schr Gen. Sherman	Oswego	Port Dover
Scow White Water	Oswego	Port Dover

EASTWARD—May 5.

	Where from.	Where to.
None		
	May 6.	
Bark J. F. Mack	Harwell	Ogdensburgh
Brig E. Cohen	Sandusky	Oswego
Brig Ang. Ford	Toledo	Oswego
Schr Dane	Toledo	Oswego
Schr Telegraph	Toledo	Ogdensburgh

WESTWARD—May 5.

	Where from.	Where to.
Prop Mary Pringle	Ogdensburgh	Pt. Stanley
Prop Ogdensburgh	Ogdensburgh	Pt. Stanley
Brig H. F. Merrey	Montreal	Toledo
Schr J. L. Higgle	Ogdensburgh	Toledo
Schr L. H. Crocker	Ogdensburgh	Detroit
	May 6.	
Prop Lowell	Ogdensburgh	Chicago
Prop Cleveland	Ogdensburgh	Toledo
Brig Sir Charles Napier	Kingston	Amherstburgh
Brig S. F. Hempstead	Kingston	Toledo
Schr Three Friends	Kingston	Dresden

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL LOCK, CHICAGO, May 9.—CLEARED—W. A. Reed, Joliet, 7,200 lbs ...; Ivy, Joliet, 30 m lumber; R. Leonard, LaSalle, 90 m ft lumber, ... ; Isabella, St. Louis, 119,000 ft lumber, ... ; St. Louis, 71,800 ft lumber; Asia, Ottawa, 73,549 ft lumber.

ARRIVED—Montana, Seneca, 3,780 bu corn; Orion, LaSalle, 3,700 bu corn; Montreal, Ottawa, 5,700 bu corn; Empress, Joliet, 80 yds stone; Mound City, Joliet, 80 yds stone; Oak Leaf, Lockport, 30 yds stone; Lockport, 80 yds stone; ... ; ... stone; ... Geo. Judd, Lemont, 80 yds stone; ... 7,000 ... stone; S. and T., Lemont, 75 yds stone; J. F. Alexander, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Mary Walker, Lemont, 87 yds stone, 117 brls lime.

CANAL LOCK, BRIDGEPORT, May 9—3 p. m.—CLEARED—... ; Lockport, light; Advance, Lemont, light; Eclipse, Lemont, light; Mary Walker, Lemont, light; D. Ross, Lemont, light; S. & T., Lemont, light; Arabia, Lemont, light; J. L. Alexander, Lemont, light; ... Lemont, light; D. C. Hanna, Lemont, light; Oak Leaf, Lockport, light; Dingo, Lockport, light; Montreal, Joliet, light; ... ; Ivy, ... ; Ottawa, 50,000 ft lumber, 10,000 ft siding, 15,000 lath.

ARRIVED—W. G. Loomis, 80 yds stone; Admiral, 70 yds stone.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 9.—The demand for grain-carrying vessels was moderately active, but rates were easier. We note the following engagements: To Buffalo, prop Idaho, corn on p. t.; schr Mary E. Perew, wheat at 4½c; schr Gilford, wheat from Milwaukee at 4½c; schr Adirondack, wheat at 4½c; schr Two Fannies, wheat from Milwaukee at 4½c. To Kingston—Schrs Montauk and M. F. Merrick, wheat at 9c; schr J. F. Mott, wheat from Milwaukee at 10c; schr John Bean, wheat at 8¾c. To Oswego—Schr Northern Belle (Saturday p. m.), wheat at 9½c.

BUFFALO, May 6.—No charters reported.

DETROIT, May 6.—The *Tribune* says: "Corn markets are quiet, and when vessels are brought they are in very freely, and the prices are not offered which would be satisfactory to carriers." Friday there were no engagements reported.

TOLEDO, May 6.—The outward freights are dull, and to Buffalo a shade lower. Propeller engagements on grain to that port. Charters of schooner Mary E. Hill and brig Iroquois, barley to Buffalo, at 3c.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Grain freights are dull and nominal, at 4c per bu for wheat by sail to Buffalo, and 10c to Oswego. Engagements: To Kingston—Park British Lion, wheat at 10c.

SAGINAW, May 6.—The *Courier* says: "There is a fair demand for freights, but they are more or less held at tempting rates. Lumber merchants hold the keys of the market houses, and go about jingling them in their pockets, and smoke the calumet of peace."

Disasters.

SCHOONER ILLINOIS.—This vessel, which met with a mishap a few days since on this lake, has been towed to this harbor, and will go into dry dock for repairs.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—The bark Racine, which arrived at Buffalo last Wednesday night, met with a serious accident on her trip down. On Lake St. Clair, in passing the Straits she struck an old pile which cut into her bottom. She was lightened and taken into the Welland ... ; on her arrival at Buffalo and unloading her cargo of oats she was taken into dry dock.

DAMAGED.—The bark Van Valkenburgh, of Lockport, on Tuesday afternoon had her bows and ... and is now at Port Huron for repairs.

THE BARK PIKE.—The schooner Pike went ashore a mile and a half above the light house on North Point, during the fog on Friday. Yesterday the deck-load, consisting of cord wood, was taken off to lighten her, but without helping her off the ground, even with the assistance of tugs. To-day, a steam-pump will be placed upon her, after which it is thought the wreckers will experience little difficulty in getting her off.—*Milwaukee Sentinel, May 7.*

WRECK ASHORE.—Our readers will remember the account of the discovery of the hull of a propeller which was found floating near the head of Lake Erie a week or more since, by some fishermen. We are now informed that the hull, bottom up, was towed, with flour, pork, &c., by the driftwood ashore at the mouth of Otter Creek. It would be well for some of the marine insurance companies to make an investigation of the hull with a view to ascertaining what it belonged to and the value of its contents. There is a mystery connected with this catastrophe which should be solved, if such a thing is possible.

Wrecks Brought In.

The tug Martin arrived last night with the bark John Minor and schooner G. T. Whitney, wrecked last fall in Saginaw Bay. Both vessels go into dry dock for repairs. The Minor has still on board considerable railroad iron and the Whitney powder, the latter probably not in the best condition. The Minor required three pumps to keep her afloat and the Whitney lost one, so that both were close to sinking. The cost of getting them off and to port has not been heavy. The tug Martin started to return to Saginaw for further work.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Miscellaneous Items.

ARRIVALS AND CLEARANCES.—During the forty-eight hours ending at 12 m. yesterday there arrived at this port 181 vessels of all classes. During the same time there were 87 clearances.

E. M. STANTON.—This schooner, which has been running on the lower lakes for the past three years, arrived here yesterday, freighted with lumber, coal, from Marysville.

THE HUNGARIAN.—The crew of this steamer are nearly out of water, and, if no detention occurs, she should be at Detroit to-day. She looks decidedly hard; her arches are broken, and her decks are raised between the hatches nearly three feet by the swelling of the grain.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man, having the letters L. E. marked on his left arm, was found on the beach near Pentwater, last week, and decently interred. He is supposed to have been one of the crew of the ill-fated schooner Titan. A stage driver says he saw three bodies near the wreck of the Titan last fall, but did not give notice for fear he might be called upon to bury them.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN SHIPPING.—Applications were made a few days since to the department at Washington for awards of official numbers and signal letters to American vessels representing 4,900 tons, exhibiting a satisfactory revival of our shipping interests.

QUICK WORK.—The Erie *Dispatch* says that at the Pittsburgh docks in that city the bark Forbes, loaded with six hundred tons of iron ore, discharged her cargo in seven hours; the bark Jay, with nine hundred and thirty tons, in eleven hours.

BUFFALO HARBOR.—The dredging to deepen the harbor continues. The ... at the end of the south harbor pier at Buffalo, is now ... marked by a large ... ; which can now be seen at all times. The crib will be built up level with the crest of the pier in a few days.

PORTAGE LAKE AND LAKE SUPERIOR SHIP CANAL.—The dredge and ... are now at work on the Lake Superior side. Quite a force, with cars and horses, are at work in the dry cut.

PRIDE OF AMERICA.—This vessel reached this port yesterday after a lengthy and unfortunate trip, the most perilous part of it being experienced on Lake Michigan. She was caught in a furious gale on Lake Erie and lost her Fort Burwell ... a portion of the cargo was damaged ... [illegible]

The tug George Hand is in the Michigan ... [illegible]

The tug L. C. Morse, of Marquette, will make an extended tour ... [illegible]

[illegible]

COAL.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS.

An Old Fallacy Exploded.

Thirty or forty years ago it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." The whole domain of spring and summer, rational and infantile, and children were given to all the members of a family whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This ... system is nearly obsolete, ... [illegible] ... In order to enable the enervated system to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and exhalations, it should be toned and strengthened, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine extant for this purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. ... [illegible] ...

MEDICAL CARDS.

Manhood.

Dr. James, thirteen years of Jones' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, eleven years of Chicago, [illegible] ... Dr. James, P. O. Drawer 928, Chicago, Ill.

Private Consultations.

All treatment in all private matters, male or female. DR. C. BAMBER, ... [illegible] ...

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects [illegible] ... RAPHAEL ... [illegible]

NOTICES.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
COOK COUNTY, }

In the matter of the Application of the West Chicago Park Commissioners for the Appointment of Assessors.

Public notice is hereby given that on Thursday, the 19th day of May, A. D. 1870, the West Chicago Park Commissioners, a body politic and corporate, created and duly organized by and under an act of the General Assembly of the State of Illinois, entitled: "An act to amend the Charter of the City of Chicago, to create a Board of Park Commissioners, and authorize a tax in the town of West Chicago, and for other purposes," approved February 27, 1869, will file in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court of said Cook County their petition for the appointment of three disinterested freeholders as Assessors, that on said 19th day of May, on the opening of the said Circuit Court, in the forenoon of said day, the said West Chicago Park Commissioners will apply to the Judge of said Circuit Court to nominate and appoint three such Assessors, and to cause to be delivered upon said Assessors, by proper order and decree, the power and duty to ascertain and assess as well, the damages to be allowed or to become due to the owners of the property taken or condemned for the purposes provided in said act creating said Board of Park Commissioners, as the benefits to be derived to the property benefited by the improvements authorized by said act. Also, to ascertain and assess the damages and compensation due the owners respectively of the property which shall be required, and which has been duly designated and set apart by said Commissioners as lands to be appropriated or condemned for the parks and boulevards authorized by said act. ... [illegible] ... and all and supplemental decrees, approved April 16th, 1869.

All whom it may concern and please all parties interested may appear and be heard touching such appointment.

Dated May 5th, 1870.

CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN,
DAVID COLE,
CLARK LIPE,
E. F. RUNYAN,
ISAAC R. HITT,
HENRY GREENEBAUM,
GEO. W. STANFORD.
West Chicago Park Commissioners.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

Passengers booked to and from London, DIRECT TO LONDON, from Pier No. 8, N. R. BELLONA, "COUCH," May 21, at 3 p. m. ... [illegible] ... HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED. [illegible] ... ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, ... ARIZONA, ... MONTANA, ... [illegible] ... FOR JAPAN AND CHINA. ... A. J. WARNER, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. ... [illegible] ... GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 2 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible timetable]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible timetable]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible timetable]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA.

[illegible timetable]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible timetable]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible timetable]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible timetable]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible timetable]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible timetable]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible timetable]

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The Gas Question Again--Appraisement of School Lands.

Estimates for the Ensuing Year--Boards of Public Works and Fire and Police.

Election of School Inspectors Postponed--Sewerage Loan Bonds--Pumps to be Stocked--Hook Blocks.

The Common Council held a regular meeting last evening, President Cleaveland in the chair. The following Aldermen were present: Ald. Cox, Jones, Donnelly, Dixon, Hoin, Montgomery, Cullerton, Meany, Dagar, Whitaker, Bisbee, Throop, Gregory, Hildreth, Powell (W. S.), Powell (Charles), Hildreth, Rowell, Wetherell, Wood, Ald. Mueller, Rehm, Tyrrell, Schlick, Bonfield, Conway